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Southern
COACH & ATHLETE

W. Reed
V12#1
Sept 1949

Vol. XI

A Magazine for Coaches, Players, Officials and Fans

No. 1

September, 1948

25¢

Vol. 11 - Sept '48 - June '49

SCOUTING

Tom Lieb

SOUTHERN SCHOOLS

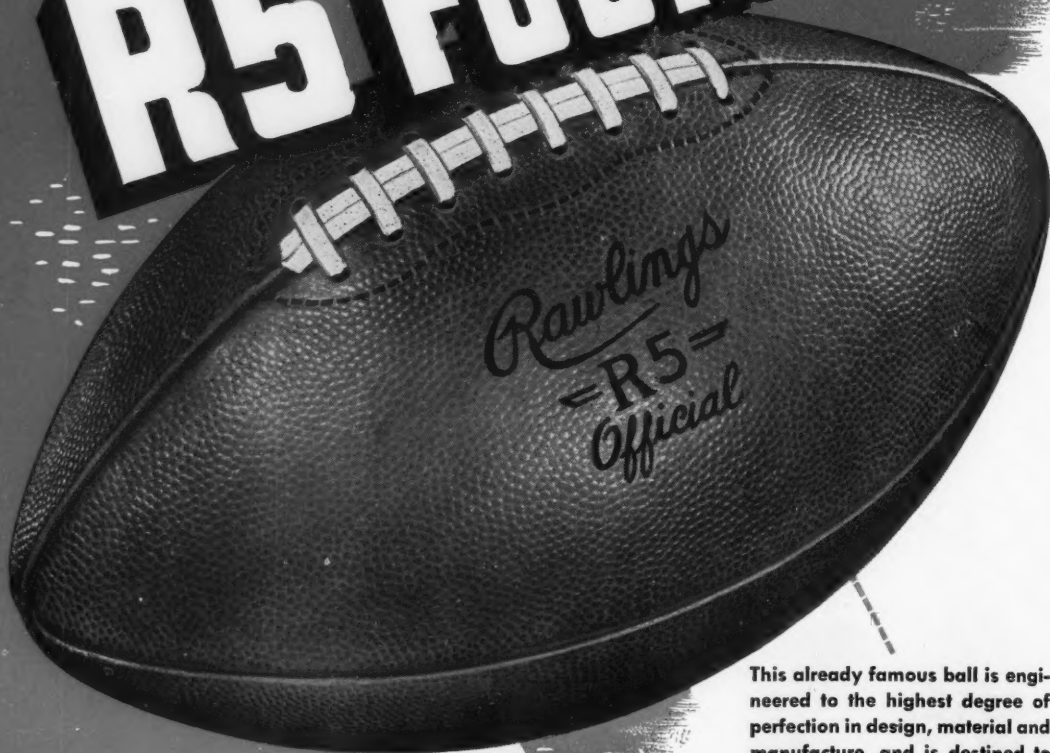
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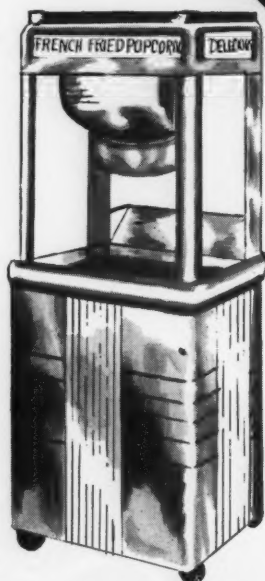
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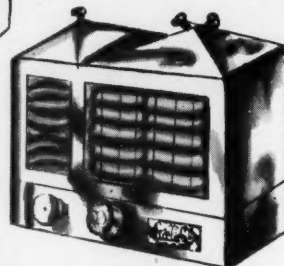


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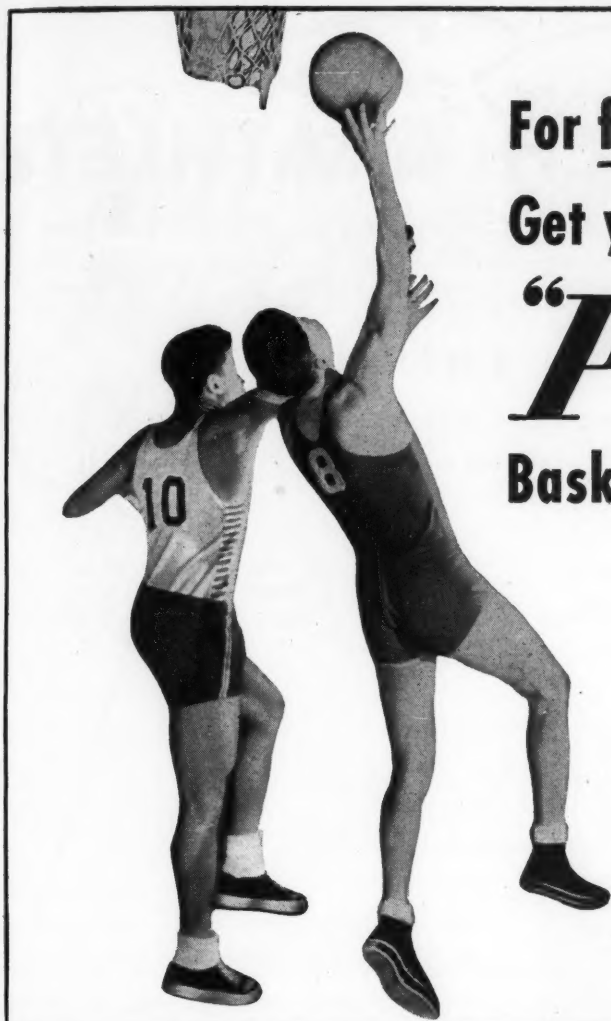
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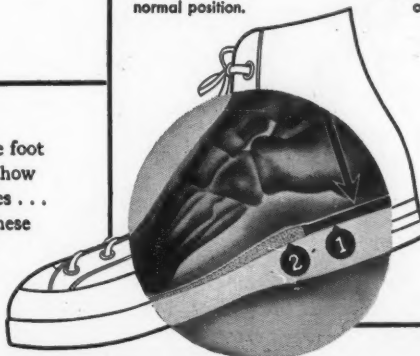




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Southern COACH & ATHLETE

The Magazine for Coaches, Players, Officials and Fans

Volume XI

September, 1948

Number 1

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SOUTHERN COACH & ATHLETE, a magazine devoted to sports, is published monthly except July and August, as the official publication of the Georgia Athletic Coaches Association, the Georgia Football Officials Association, the Florida Athletic Coaches Association, the South Carolina High School League, Southern Football Officials Association, the Alabama High School Coaches Association, the Louisiana High School Coaches Association, North Carolina Coaches Association, South Carolina Coaches Association, Mississippi Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, Southern Conference Trainers Assn., and the Mid-South Association of Private Schools. Material appearing in this magazine may be reprinted provided that credit is given to SOUTHERN COACH & ATHLETE.

Please report any change of address direct to our circulation office rather than to the post office. Subscription Rates: One year, \$2.00; two years, \$3.00; single copies, 25 cents.

Published by SOUTHERN COACH & ATHLETE, General office, 751 Park Drive, N. E., Atlanta, Ga., business office address, Box 401, Decatur, Ga.

Entered as second class matter on November 8, 1938, at the post office at Decatur, Ga., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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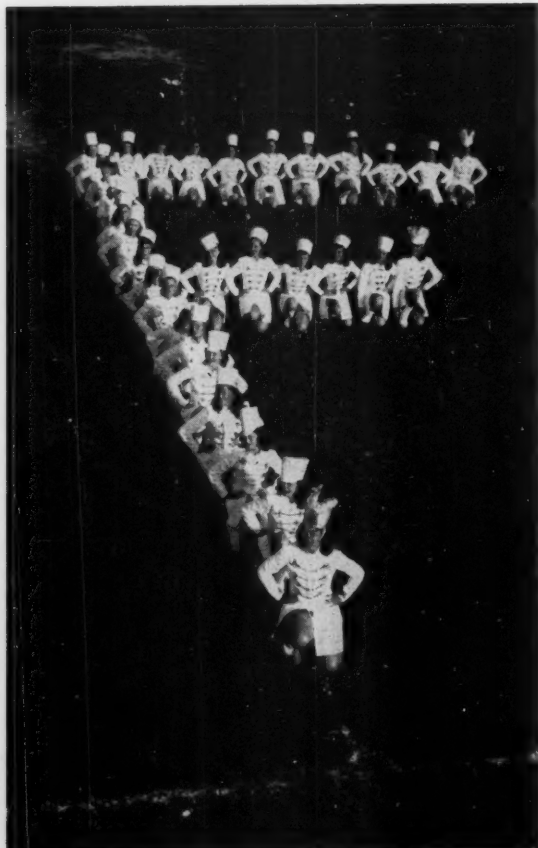
FLETCHER HIGH SCHOOL

**Jacksonville Beach
Florida**

by JUDY MITCHELL

Editor, "The Northeaster"

A group of purple-and-white-uniformed Fletcherettes form their school letter.



IN AN ideal location, beneath sunny skies and waving palms, two blocks from the blue Atlantic is situated a small, but decidedly progressive junior senior high school — Duncan U. Fletcher. Named for the former U. S. senator from Florida, the Jacksonville Beach school is eleven years old, having opened its doors for the first time in September, 1937.

In this comparatively short length of time, the two-story, red brick school has seen the addition of two wings and the beginning this fall of a new modern cafeteria and a six classroom permanent addition.

Just in back of the school, on the 22½ acre campus, is located the Cromer Shuler football field, complete with concrete and steel stands, modern dressing rooms, and its own lighting system. Circling the field is a ¼ mile track with a 2:20 straightaway. Fletcher also boasts its own baseball diamond and several acres of practice fields, as well as three handball courts. This is in addition to the combination boys' and girls' gymnasium attached to the main building.

The 800 students who make up the enrollment of the seventh through twelfth grades are, for the most part, children of commuters to Jacksonville, who live at the seaside resort community, eighteen miles from Florida's Gateway City.

Fletcher, the smallest of the county's four public high schools, is under the jurisdiction of the Jacksonville district. Despite the fact that the beaches

are primarily a vacation-spot, most of the students and their families take an active part in the church, civic and social work of the three municipalities—Jacksonville, Neptune, and Atlantic Beaches.

The unique location affords students in the American History classes an even better opportunity for the study of such subjects as early conquests and settlements in the United States, for five miles from the present school site, the St. John's River banks saw the bloody battles of French, Spanish, and English garrisons in the struggle for power in the new land. The present small fishing village of Mayport, whose twentieth-century young people attend Fletcher, was, in those early years, the scene of the First Protestant service in America, and a monument to Jean Ribaut and his Huguenot followers still stands.

Scholastically, Fletcher maintains a high standard and has a fair percentage of graduates each year who receive scholarships from leading American colleges and universities. Following their graduation, Fletcher alumni very often attain eminence in their chosen fields. Recently, a Fletcher graduate received the award as the most outstanding member of the graduate school of English at Yale University.

Extra-curricular activities such as the dramatic club, literary society, glee club, band, French and Latin clubs, National Honor Society, and the boys' and girls' athletic associations contribute much toward the well-balanced curriculum.

The students are responsible for the writing and managing of two publications, "The Northeaster",



FRANK A. DOGETT
Principal, Duncan U. Fletcher high school

school newspaper, and "The Senator", Fletcher yearbook. A charter member of the Southeastern Inter-Scholastic Society of Journalism, Fletcher won state-wide recognition in the 1948 convention by placing second in the yearbook contest and winning several division awards for its newspaper.

An extensive audio-visual education program is directed at Fletcher by Mrs. Richard DeVane, and the modern equipment is used to illustrate many studies in all departments. The 1948 graduates presented to the school a new record-player machine for use in speech and foreign language departments.

The Fletcher Band, (Continued on page 12)

DUNCAN U. FLETCHER HIGH SCHOOL



Girls' Sports at Fletcher

By JUDY MITCHELL

EXCITING intra-mural contests and well supervised minor sports activities feature the girls' athletic program at Fletcher. An efficient band of students, the executive board of the Girls' Athletic Association, directs and manages an extensive schedule of intra-mural engagements, which include basketball, softball, volleyball, bowling, and sometimes swimming, tennis, and golf. The latter three sports are only offered in the school system when a sufficient coaching staff is available, but in previous years, the Fletcher girls have won two state swimming championships.

Heading the girls' physical education department and sponsor of the GAA last year was Miss Mary Louise Hinkle, assisted by Miss Mary Kathryn Kluttz.

The Fletcherettes, a corps of over 60 well-trained girls, performs its exacting routines on the football field between halves throughout the fall season. During the remainder of the year, the girls, coached by Mrs. Clara Seale, are much in demand for parades, patriotic programs, and other local events. A division of the Fletcherettes is the talented team of Majorettes, who lead the band. To qualify as one of the latter, a girl must be particularly adept at twirling a baton, stepping high, and prancing briskly and gracefully before a large crowd of spectators.

The majority of members of Fletcher's vigorous cheerleading corps are girls of the junior and senior classes. They practice daily during the football season for expert pep and coordination before the cheering sections.

A point system whereby members may earn a coveted "letter" through sports participation is also sponsored by the GAA, with the result that more girls each year are becoming actively interested in at least one of the sports offered.

Fletcher girls realize that through the excellent physical education program planned for them by their school, they may become healthier, more alert citizens in tomorrow's world.

SOUTHERN SCHOOLS (Continued from page 11)

directed by Owen M. Esslinger, underwent a complete reorganization last fall, and presently, through the aid of the local Parent-Teachers Association, Dads' Club, Band Association, and other civic groups, is rapidly regaining its excellent pre-war status. The almost 60-piece band sports snappy purple and white uniforms, and is on hand for all school football games, pep rallies, and other local events.

The 40-member mixed Glee Club, under the direction of Robert McNeight, has to its credit second-place

honors in the state-wide music festival held annually at the University of Florida in Gainesville.

Fletcher students, with a reputation for alert minds and widespread interests are currently becoming more conscious of international happenings. This is evident in the recently formed Friendship Committee, which with whole-hearted response from the student body, has undertaken the project of assisting a high school in Brescia, Italy. In conjunction with the local Rotary Club, of which Principal Frank A.

(Continued on page 54)



The Big Three discuss their strategy. Left to right are Fletcher's three coaches, Ed Holsinger, I. W. "Ish" Brant, head mentor, son Terry, and J. I. "Scotty" Henderson.



The Fletcher high school Band is pictured with its director and instructor Owen M. Esslinger, far right.

PASS DEFENSE

By I. W. BRANT

Head Coach

PASS defense is probably the most difficult part of the game to coach, especially since the forward pass is used as an offensive weapon.

The elemental action in forward pass defense is to rush the passer. Unless this is done, there really is no pass defense.

There are several pass defense formations used, but I shall attempt to cover the zone defense as that is what we use. First, the players must be properly spaced. The center should play 3 or 4 yards back of the line. The full-back should be 2 or 3 yards deep. The halfbacks should be 7 to 9 yards back of the line and about a yard outside of the defensive ends. The safety man is not assigned to cover men in a zone defense, as we have him play the ball mostly.

In pass defense you should never back straight up, as you will probably lose your balance and an opponent may be behind you. Daily practice in running sideways with cross-over steps, without losing sight of the passer is necessary.

Three diagrams will be used to



I. W. BRANT

illustrate our pass defense. In diagram 1 we have a 6-2-2-1 zone defense with all linesmen rushing the passer. The full-back covers the flat on the strong side. This creates a weak point behind the fullback and in the weak side the flat is open. We try to meet this by ripping the weak side end off the line. We must cover the passer because he may decide to run with the ball.

Diagram No. 2. This shows the play of the weak side end as just described. This is necessary as it is very difficult to rush the passer when his team is the equal of ours.

Diagram No. 3 shows both ends dropping off the line and covering the flat on their respective sides. Some teams have the ends take a position off the line. I think it is better for the ends to take their regular position and then drop off the line into the flat. This defense permits the fullback and the center to cover short passes in the middle. The halfbacks can cover outside and a little deeper than usual with the safety

(Continued on page 61)



The 1947 Fletcher "Senators" football team. Left to right: Harden, Wheeler, W. Bowden, Crews, Williams, Varnes, Mauk, Blas, Goodling, C. Bowden, Pankratz, Hammond, Kuehl, Pyle, Boring, Morgan, Sears, Goodloe, Dunlop, Boyer, James, Rowe, Loadholtz, Daniels, Mollnow, Smith, Scott, Hodges, Stucki, Arthur, Hill, DeGrove, Sams, Nelson, Lorraine, and Coaches Holtsinger, Brant, and Henderson.

FAST AND SLOW BREAKS

By J. I. "SCOTTY" HENDERSON

Basketball Coach, Fletcher High

THE fast break is increasing in popularity and, as a result, is now being used in every section of the country. The success of this type of offense depends upon: (1) the type of defense the fast-breaking team uses; (2) experience of opponents; and (3) their size.

Teams using a fast break usually will employ a zone defense. Whether the set-up is a 1-2-2, 3-2, 2-3, or 2-1-2, the front players in the zone are in an excellent position to start the fast break. The back players are in a good position to recover rebounds and pass to the players breaking down the court. If a team has three big men to put in the back zone, it is very difficult for the offensive team to get the rebounds as the defensive men, playing inside, are in a better position for the rebounds. With big men in the rear zone and two fast ones in the front zone, a zone defense can develop the fast break into a good scoring offense.

The fast break is more difficult to work into the offensive system if the opponents use a strict man-for-man defense. The difference here is that in the zone, a player can be assigned a position that he is best suited for in the fast break. However, in a strict man-for-man defense, the individual player cannot stay in a limited area while playing his man, as his position is determined entirely by the offense. As a result, the smaller players may be competing for rebounds while the taller boys are in the front line. This greatly handicaps the fast break, as the tall men will have to help recover the rebound before the break can be started.

As a result, the effectiveness of the fast break against teams using the strict man-for-man defense will depend to a great extent on the height of the team. If you are fortunate and have three or four tall men, the opponents' style of offense will not make much difference, as a couple of



The '47-'48 basketball Senators, left to right: Bowden, Leeds, Williams, Bell, Pankratz, Lorraine, J. Stucki, Dunlop, Folsom, C. Stucki, and Coach Henderson.

them will be in a position to recover rebounds. This will permit the men in the front line to play the same as the front men in a zone.

A five-man defense is an excellent set-up from which to start the fast break. The three back men pick up the first three offensive men coming in, and the two front defensive men pick up the last two offensive men. After recovering the rebound, this will leave the two front defensive men close to the side line in a good position for a pass out and the fast break. Occasionally, these two front men may help recover rebounds, but will usually go for the sidelines as soon as their teammates get the ball. These two players must start the fast break in this set-up, and must be as skilled as the other three at rebounding the ball.

Another good time to use the fast break is when recovering the ball

after an opponent misses a free throw and on out-of-bound plays under the opponent's basket. The ball must be passed down the floor quickly as the opponents go to their defensive positions. A defensive team may be thrown off balance by this fast break.

Even though many teams use the fast break, the slow break is favored by just as many and has its own unique advantages. We at Fletcher use a slow-breaking offense, but we try to take advantage of the fast break opportunities when they arise. Our basic offense is set up around the pivot man stationed under the basket to one side or the other. This pivot man may break to one of four positions, thus tipping or designating the pattern to be run.

The four positions the pivot man breaks to are: (1) above the foul line
(Continued on page 61)

PLAYING THIRD BASE

By I. W. BRANT

Athletic Director, Fletcher High School

MUCH can be said in regard to the value of each of the nine positions on a baseball team. It has been estimated that pitching is from 75% to 90% of the defense in the game. Granting that this is true, a good 3rd baseman can improve this defense from 10% to 25%.

The ideal type of 3rd baseman is a well-built boy, with good hands, strong and accurate throwing arm, agile and a good competitor. He does not need to be as fast as the second baseman and shortstop, neither does he need as strong a throwing arm since he plays closer to the batter.

Before taking his position in the game he should determine the condition of the infield: whether it is slow or fast, direction of the wind, and distance from the bag to the nearest obstruction.

There are in my opinion four basic positions which are governed by the batter, base runner or runners, and the pitch. These positions are:

1. Close—about 5 feet inside the base line.
2. On the line—on the grass.
3. Halfway—about 6 to 8 feet back of the base line.
4. Deep—about 10 to 12 feet back of the base line.

Generally speaking play in the

halfway position on bunt plays and when you want to cut the runner on 3rd off, take a position on the line. Never play in if you can give a run.

Play halfway against left-hand hitters and fast men who are good bunters. If a dead left field hitter is at bat play deep, especially if he is not a fast runner.

The 3rd baseman should have the situation in mind before the pitch is delivered and know what he will do with the ball if it is hit to him. It is not possible to know your opponents in amateur ball too well because you do not see them play enough. However, by observation and careful study of each man as he comes to bat the 3rd baseman will know the batter because of his hitting habits and speed afoot, and the baserunner—(for his speed and courage). This knowledge will aid in close play situations.

Personally I think too many 3rd basemen play too close to the foul line. This is responsible for lots of base hits going between the 3rd baseman and the shortstop. I instruct my 3rd baseman to play 15 to 20 feet (depending on his speed) from the foul line.

If you are a run ahead in late innings, it is better to play closer to the

foul line, the idea being to prevent the batter from hitting a ball down the foul line for extra bases. Most hits between 3rd and short are usually singles and the left fielder is in a position to field them.

I shall attempt to cover play situations the 3rd baseman will meet.

1. Covering the bag—Stand straddling the bag with your feet and body facing the throw. As soon as you get the ball, grip it tightly in your glove and bring it over the center of the bag. The purpose is to let the runner slide into it and tag himself out. If he does not slide, tag him with the ball gripped in the glove hand.

2. Bunts—Watch the batter for tip-offs. Most amateurs will give the play away before the pitch by lifting their fingers, becoming tense in their expressions, turning toward the pitcher too soon, etc. As soon as the tip-off is seen break for the plate and listen to the catcher for advise as to where to make the play. If it is a slow hit ball along the foul line and no play is possible, let it roll if there is a possibility of it going into foul territory. Pick it up immediately as it may roll into fair territory.

In fielding a bunt that is hit hard use both hands. If it is a slow ball field it with one hand, moving all the time, making the throw with an underhand motion. With 2 strikes on the batter, play a normal position as the batter will seldom attempt to bunt on 3rd strike.

The 3rd baseman should take any ball he can reach as he can make the play faster. If he can go in front of the short stop, he should do so, as most balls he can get to are hit too slow for the short stop to make the putout. If a runner is on 1st base and the 3rd baseman cannot field the ball in a balanced position, he should let the short stop make the play. This is necessary to avoid deflecting the ball which might make it impossible for a play to be made.

3. Runner on first, bunt—As soon as the batter commits himself start toward the plate. If you come all the way in to field the ball the catcher should cover 3rd to prevent the runner on 1st from advancing to 3rd
(Continued on page 20)



The '48 Fletcher baseball team, left to right: Pankratz, G. Bowden, Dunlop, Pickering, Wheeler, Holbert, Kerry, Messanese, Andrews, C. Stucki, Leach, Had-dock, Morrison, J. Stucki, Boyer, W. Bowden, Woolverton, Boring, Coach Brant, and Griffis.

Editorials

Advance Payment

In one of the recent good sermons which we have heard, the minister pointed out that most of the worth while things of life must be paid for in advance. We were impressed by how applicable this is to the coach and school administrator. We find in some schools the kind of school spirit and other conditions that are desirable by all school men worthy of their position. Sportsmanlike conduct at athletic contests, well kept buildings and grounds, happy student-faculty relationship, student government, honor system are a few we can cite as examples. These conditions did not just happen. They were developed by months, and sometimes years, of wise planning and patient work. If you want your crowd to behave properly at an athletic contest, you cannot wait until between halves to make your appeal. The student body should be educated during the weeks ahead by chapel talks and whole-hearted reinforcement from the entire teaching staff. The community must also be educated through such devices as radio programs, talks before civic organizations, newspaper editorials and street corner talks.

Every coach wants his team well conditioned. This, he knows, requires advance payment through weeks of strenuous training. He wants his team to be in the right frame of mind for the big game. This condition must be developed in advance of the day of the game. An overconfident team cannot change its frame of mind during the course of the ball game.

Desirable conditions which make for a wholesome school atmosphere can be realized if coaches and school administrators will do some advance planning and advance work in carrying out these plans. We must realize that all of these desirable conditions require advance payment.

Another Year

With this issue we begin our eleventh year of service to amateur athletics. On this occasion we renew our pledge to conscientiously serve the highest and best interest of wholesome amateur sports. It is our purpose to serve the interest of the various sports, major and minor, and to show no partiality throughout the field. We will continue to carry material which we think will be helpful to the directors of physical education, girls' athletics, varsity sports and general health work. We will give due recognition to the small country school as well as the big metropolitan institutions.

Above all, we will continue to champion a high standard of ethics and sportsmanship among coaches, players, officials and fans.

1948 Official Football Rules

THE 1948 OFFICIAL FOOTBALL RULES are entirely new. They are the result of joint efforts of National Federation and National Collegiate representatives to produce a code for both high school and college play with proper notation for the approximately ten items in which different provisions for the two groups are necessary. The new code eliminates more than 150 differences between the two former codes. After both groups had agreed to use the new code for 1948, the Collegiate Committee officers, without consulting Federation officers, announced a "change of mind" and decided to use last year's collegiate code with a couple of modifications. The high school organization chose to fulfill their part of the agreement and are using the new code. The demand for this new book has greatly exceeded that for any previous year and there is more interest in football training plans as a result. The attractive supplementary aids such as the new Football Case Book and the Football Meeting Folders are being used as the basis for discussion in the hundreds of meetings in the nationwide program. *The new code governs more than two-thirds of all of the football of the nation.*

THE HIGH SCHOOLS have made their contribution to a joint code. They have accepted from 75 to 100 changes (many of which they consider less desirable) in the interests of a common code. It remains to be seen whether in 1949 the Collegiate authorities will accept their similar number of changes as agreed upon, publicly announced, and incorporated in the new Official Code as used by the high schools in 1948.—H. V. Porter

Southern COACH & ATHLETE

The Magazine for Coaches, Players, Officials and Fans

Volume XI SEPTEMBER, 1948 Number 1

Official Publication

Georgia Athletic Coaches Association
Georgia Football Coaches Association
Southern Football Officials Association
Alabama High School Coaches Association
Florida Athletic Coaches Association
South Carolina High School League
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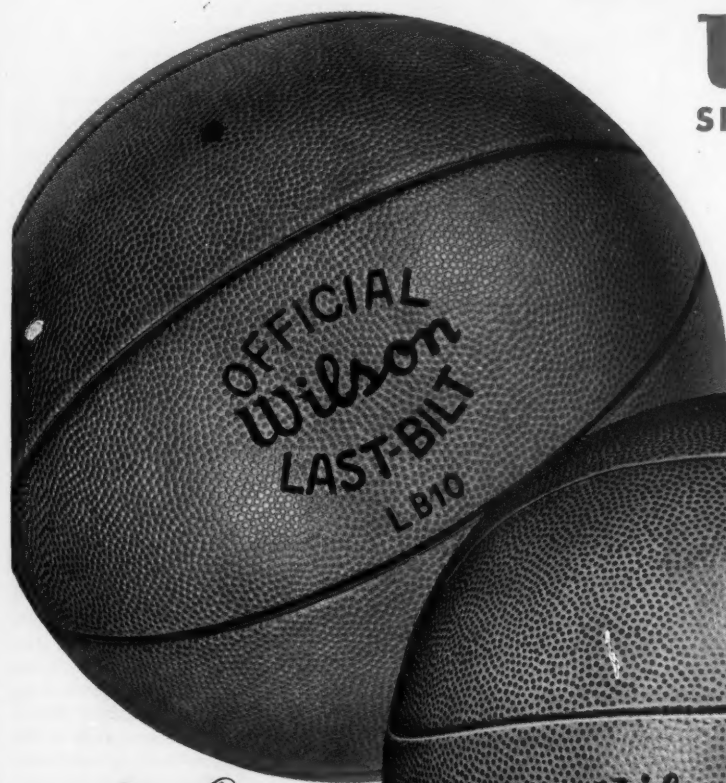
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SPORTS EQUIPMENT



IT'S WILSON TODAY IN SPORTS EQUIPMENT

SCOUTING

By TOM LIEB

Line Coach, University of Alabama

It is a custom of late years to send a member of the coaching staff of each university to scout or cover a game played by their future opponents. This is honorable and legal and not looked upon as it was many years ago. The present day scout gets his ticket to the Press box upon application at the ticket office or at the Coach's office. His presence is known and there is no ill feeling in regard to such a practice.

The reason a scout goes to cover an opponent is to get first of all a general idea of their formations and how they assume them. Then he looks for their strength and weaknesses, which may be in strategy, personnel, fundamentals, or reserve strength. The information a scout brings back about the personnel of a team is very important. The coach wants to know: who their best men are, who the best punter is, the best passer, the best blocker and tacklers, all of this and many more questions are included under personnel. The plays and formations are not so important to know if they have no blockers or offensive power. Likewise the knowledge of their defensive formations is of no great importance if their men do not tackle well or are easily blocked. Hence, I feel the all important bundle of information is regarding the individuals of the team.

A good football scout must know the game and be a student of football. He must be a man with powers of concentration and a keen analytical vision. The scout must be a man of mature judgment and one who will content himself with concentrating upon what he went to the game to see and not become enthused over some particular play or player. Green scouts or new men at scouting will bring back glowing accounts of the team's offense and powers, but the head coach when trying to get at the information he wants, realizes that the great glowing accounts are but what Rockne called "glittering generalities."

Scouting is hard work and the very nature of the work demands a serious individual. The best results



Tom Lieb is starting his third season on the staff at Alabama. He is a graduate of Notre Dame and, before coming to Alabama, served as line coach at Notre Dame and Wisconsin and as Athletic Director and head football coach at Loyola, of Los Angeles, and the University of Florida.

He is author of a popular book on line coaching.

are obtained when a scout can follow a team for at least two games. The more times a scout sees a team the more sure he is of his observations. It is easy to get the offense of a team that has an easy game and every play works. The defense is best covered or studied when a team has a hard game. The scout, after watching a game, should make his report in a standard form or way so that the report can be filed for future use. Then the next year you can trace the progression of offense the coach used the year before and figure just about what phase or style he will use by the time you play him.

Method of Scouting

The first thing for a scout to do

is to get a seat in the press box or stadium that is as high as he can get and as near the center of the field as possible. It is best to get in the press box and avoid having people stand up in front of you at the most important time when you should be seeing every one on the field. If it rains you and your notes are protected. The press box also affords a place to write, and is usually in a desirable location for the best observation. The fifty-yard line is not the best place to scout from for the whole game. Get up high near the goal line or in the end zone to check the spacing of the offensive and defensive lines. In scouting against the "T" formation with its variations of spacing in the offensive line, it is best to get as high as you can in the end zone. Get to the field early so that you have established yourself in regards to direction of wind and the conditions of field before the teams come out. I often found it profitable to have a few minutes chat with other scouts in the press box before the game. Not that their information is absolutely correct, but often a few tips make you see quicker the key points in your opponent's offense or defense.

I prefer to scout a game alone, or if I have some one with me, have him watch a certain phase of the team's play and I check with him after the game. Some schools send two and three men to cover a game. At a large Eastern University one Saturday I saw three men of one school covering the same team. One man did nothing but observe with a pair of field glasses and talk to his two assistants, one of whom drew diagrams and the other took down his conversation on the typewriter. If I am alone I will not use field glasses at the start of a game, but get all the information I can see. Then later on, after I have a general idea of the team's offense, I might use the glasses to check on details. Some of the things that can be best discovered with field glasses are, whether or not any man tips off when or where he is going by looking that way or by leaning, or any out-

ward sign. These tips are of importance to know. Does the center give the play away by shifting weight on the ball or changing his stance? Do the linemen duck their heads on offense and do they use their hands well on defense? Do the backs fake well when they don't get the ball or do they give the play away by their lack of interest when someone else is to carry the ball? There are many other points of valuable information that can only be seen with glasses. I use just a small note book and after watching a play I make notes and diagrams of my observations. Then between quarters and halves jot down all other relative details I can think of. If a team uses more than one formation I make a notation of them as formation A, B, or C, and later classify their offense under each formation. Do not write while a play is going on, but keep your eyes focused ahead of the ball carrier. It is good to see half a game from the end of the field because from a position where the team is coming toward you, you can see the holes open up and the details of deception and blocking, all of which if given to the players will get them ready for the attack. When on the end of a field check up on cross blocking in the line, the weakness and good points of the defense used against your opponents, the spacing of your opponents when on defense, their pass offense and pass defense and any tips that are of any importance.

Compile your notes and make your scout report as soon after the game as you can, in the hotel or train, while your memory of the game is clear. In making your report it is best to turn in a page or two of personal notes about the individuals from your observations along with your diagrams.

A General Outline for Scouting

Before the game starts, while the team is limbering up, rate your kickers and passers, then list them as follows:

a. PUNTERS. Names, distance, height, placement, speed of kickers, number of steps taken, spiral or not.

b. DROP KICKERS. Same as for punters — accuracy.

c. KICK-OFF-KICKERS. Distance, height, location on field. Was short kick tried?

d. PLACE KICKERS. Same as for punters — accuracy, holder of ball.

e. PASSERS. Long or short, from a run or not, what deception?

f. Who are triple threat men? Any left-handers?

(Continued on page 38)

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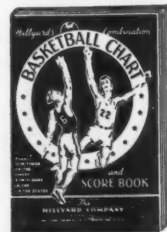
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PLAYING THIRD BASE*(From page 15)*

base. After fielding the ball for the runner at 2nd, if there is a good chance of doing so, try and make the play there; otherwise throw it to first base.

4. Runners on 1st and 2nd, bunt — In this situation I always have my 3rd baseman move into "close" position, which is about 5 feet inside the baseline. The 1st baseman covers the bunt from the bag to the mound; and the pitcher from the mound to the left field foul line. The 2nd baseman covers 1st. The short stop plays close to 2nd to hold the runner close

to the bag. He is also in a good position to complete a double play should the ball be thrown to him. If the pitcher fields the bunt the 3rd baseman can get back to the bag for a forced play. If the pitcher cannot field the ball the 3rd baseman must charge in quickly and make the play at 1st.

5. Runner on 2nd, bunt — Take the same position as No. 3. Here you must know how good a fielder your pitcher is. If poor, field the ball yourself and make the play to first. If he is good you can take a chance on getting the runner coming down from 2nd. If the pitcher cannot field

the ball charge in and make the play to 1st.

In this situation the batter may fake a bunt and the runner steal 3rd. If so the short stop must inform the 3rd baseman by yelling "steal" or some prearranged signal.

6. Runner on third — If the situation calls for a bunt it is best for the 3rd baseman to break for home with the runner. If the ball is hit to you, make sure the runner is going home before throwing to the catcher. Then if a run-up play follows, cover the plate while the catcher runs the baserunner back to 3rd. The short stop should cover 3rd. The player that tags the baserunner out should be ready to make a play to 2nd to prevent the batter from making an extra base. If the baserunner has a long lead try to bluff him back to the base and then make your play to first.

7. Runner on 1st, hit to outfield — Cover the base as the runner on 1st may come to 3rd on the hit. If he does and there is no chance to play on him, run into the drain and take the throw as the batter may try to make 2nd. On fly balls to right field, back up 2nd on the throw to the infield.

8. Runner on 2nd, fly ball — If the ball is hit deep enough to advance the baserunner without a chance to make a play, go into foul territory deep enough, that a wild throw will not get by you and let the runner score.

9. Runners on 1st and 2nd, ground ball — In this situation try always for a double play. If the ball is hit straight to you or to your left, make the play to 2nd. If the ball is fielded between you and the bag step on 3rd and throw to 1st. However in late innings and the score close, unless the ball is hit to your left, it is better to make the first out at 3rd and then try for the second out as the situation calls for. With two out field the ball and step on 3rd.

10. Runner on 2nd, base hit — If the hit is a single into left field, get in line with the throw while standing on the grass. If there is no chance to make a play on the runner going home, play to second, after cutting the throw off, as the batter will try to stretch his single into a double. If he should stop between 1st and 2nd, run towards him until he commits himself, then make the proper play.

11. Bases loaded, ground ball — If you are playing deep (when you can give a run) and the ball is hit be-

(Continued on page 55)

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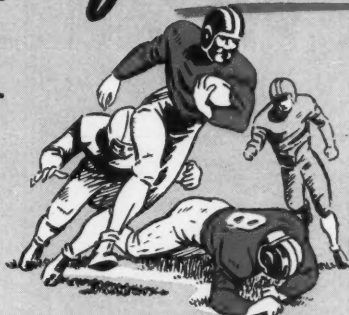
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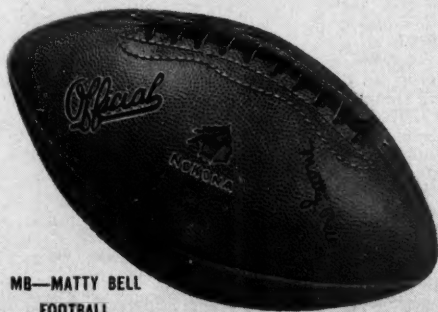
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Philosophy of THE "T" FORMATION

By FORREST W. ENGLAND

Head Football Coach, Arkansas State College

MANY who first adopt the T formation are considerably confused. They are rather like the small boy who visited the zoo for the first time with his mother. After looking at all the strange animals, they came to the leopard's cage. He asked his Mother, "Is that the dotted lion they all want Daddy to sign on?" Many fans and alumni sell their school's coach on the use of the "T" claiming that it is a "cure-all", a bit of magic that will insure victory. Nothing could be farther from the truth. I know of no other offense that demands a more thorough knowledge if it is to be even partially exploited. The T formation needs no alumni to sell it. It sells itself. It is fascinating because basically it is very simple. It allows for far more individual initiative than the older type power offenses. To me, it is an offense that will take you as far as your understanding of it will permit. With the "T", a team thinks and fakes its way rather than, by brute strength, powering its way.

According to a recent survey, more coaches are now using T formation offense than any other offensive formation. The average length of experience of the "T" coach with this offense is about two years. This was the case at the time of the survey in 1947. The average length of experience of the single wingback coach with his offense was more than eight years. The survey showed that the most often used offense in the country was one regarding which coaches have the least experience. It is little wonder then that all of us have been alert to find out all we could about the "T".

Many coaches are today contemplating a change to the T formation. In many such instances, the change is most difficult because the coach has become wedded to a power system.

The question is often asked, "Isn't it perfectly all right to mix the T with single wing, double wing or what have you?" This can be done and all of us can point to teams that have become very effective offensive



Forrest W. "Frosty" England, Head Football Coach at Arkansas State College, Jonesboro, Ark., has become one of the country's leading exponents of the T Formation. He has used this offense, exclusively during his last seven years of coaching. During the past six years his teams have lost but eleven out of fifty-four games. England graduated from Illinois College at Jacksonville, Ill., where he played guard on the teams coached by Ray Eliot, now at The Uni. of Illinois. He has coached at Waverly and Jacksonville in Illinois, four years at the Sr. High School in University City, Mo., where his teams had the best football record over the four years of any school in the St. Louis Area. Since coming to Arkansas State two years ago, England's teams have lost but five out of nineteen games. This is all the more remarkable because Arkansas State seldom knew a five hundred per cent season before England's coming. He is the author of COACHING THE T FORMATION which came off the press August 15th. In this book is to be found the most thorough treatise of T Formation Coaching information that has ever been published. It represents a culmination of England's thirteen years of coaching experience during which he has been one of the heaviest contributors to T Formation literature.

units while doing so. My advice would be not to mix formations if the "T" is to be one of them. The "T" demands stress in an area where you cannot afford to contradict it with any other type of offensive coaching. I have long felt that if you teach two or more formations you lack confidence in one or both of them or in your ability to teach them. The "T" formation can not be exploited at all if teaching another formation. What you sell first to your boys will be what they think you believe in the most. If you wish to be single wingish, don't teach the T formation. I'm afraid your boys would like the "T" so well that they would not be good power players.

Some say that you cannot score with the T formation when inside the opponent's ten yard line. That is not true. Let me hasten to add that I have found it tough to score with anything when inside the opponent's ten yard line. There are a few adjustments that it pays to know when the area for the defense to protect becomes smaller and the defensive line number grows greater. You will also be helped considerably in scoring with your "T" when inside the opponents' ten yard line, if you have taught a hard, low, vicious type of offensive line blocking to your linemen instead of a brush blocking style. Brush blocking won't do the job inside your opponent's ten yard line.

Contrary to a very common idea, the "T" is a very simple form of football offense. It is the most simple football that I have ever known. I am sure that its complexity lies in its simplicity. This is because the T formation coach must insist, almost to the point of monotony, upon a few basic essentials such as fast starts, faking and deception, downfield blocking, individual effectiveness and analysis of just what the defense is doing to make play selection more than just mere guesswork.

My whole offensive philosophy about the use of the T formation is that we want the ball. Since each

play is designed to go all the way, ball possession becomes more important than anything else on the field. One can readily see just about where the quick-kick fits into our plans. On the other hand, if the defense becomes too daring, the T formation is a wonderful offensive formation from which to quick-kick.

To me, it seems reasonable that a coach should settle upon one philosophy of T formation offense in his first coaching attempt with the "T". It will probably take him three or four years to fully explore either one of the following types of T formation philosophies. Many teaching difficulties will arise in teaching high school boys a "T" offense when philosophies are mixed. This is also true with college men unless the quarterback is very experienced.

Differences between the man-in-motion T and the straight T are numerous. A few of these differences are as follows:

(1) The quarterback in the straight T must stay within one yard and move parallel to the line of scrimmage. In the bear style "T", he is usually fading back as a passing threat. Thus the straight T quarterback maneuvers along "East and West Street" while the motion "T" quarterback maneuvers along "North and South Street".

(2) In the straight T, the quarterback is primarily a running threat and secondarily a passing threat, and only on rare occasions, does he carry the ball. The straight T quarterback's path would seem to make it more difficult to determine when the short pass is on.

(3) In the straight T, the quarterback need only learn the cross-over step toward the right or the left. In the motion "T" he must know the one-half, one-fourth, and three-eighths backward and forward pivots.

(4) The man in motion T usually sweeps the ends with the fullback. The halfbacks do it most often in the straight T. The nature of the need for a certain type of line backing fullback often does not give one a good sweeping type of fullback. This is especially true where material is limited.

(5) In the straight T, the linemen are spread. In fact, their spacing is quite variable. This allows for better blocking angles. In the motion T, the guards and tackles usually play tight, leaving only the ends split.

(6) Though it is sometimes done, the straight T does not base its at-

(Continued on page 64)

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Therapeutic Uses of ADHESIVE PLASTER

By DUKE WYRE
Head Trainer, University of Maryland



This is the first of a series of articles on athletic training. We believe they will be helpful to other trainers and to coaches who must assume responsibility for this important phase of the coaches' domain.

THIS article provides the high school coach, trainer, and physical education student with a ready reference to the most common athletic uses for adhesive plaster. It deals only with the therapeutic uses of adhesive plaster and obviously cannot consider diagnostic problems.

Many college trainers have their favorite strappings for the various parts of the body and may approve or disapprove of other techniques. It is not the purpose of this article to suggest alteration in their methods or induce anyone to accept a specific technique. The procedures shown in this article are presented merely as recognized ways of accomplishing certain tasks. Most of the techniques are the result of many years of experience by various authorities.

Before adhesive plaster is used, there should be a precise understanding of the purpose of the strapping. A therapeutic strapping is a semi-rigid elastic support which splints soft tissues. Much of the success of its use depends upon the proper technique in application.

The basic anatomical structures involved in the application and removal of adhesive are: skin, muscles, tendons, ligaments, fasciae and bursae.

Athletes who suffer bone fractures are willing to submit to restrictions for an indefinite number of weeks, but if they have "only a torn ligament" they expect to be fully restored to physical activity in a short



Alfred J. "Duke" Wyre, Head Trainer of athletics at the University of Maryland, is President of the recently organized Southern Conference Trainers' Association. He is a Registered Physical Therapist—attended Yale University, Yale Medical School, Crippled Children's Hospital, New Haven Hospital, Rutgers University, William and Mary College.

He served three years with the U. S. Navy in World War II—graduated from the U. S. Navy Physical Instructor's School and the U. S. Navy Physical Rehabilitation School.

He is popular as a lecturer at coaching clinics and is the author of many articles on athletic training and kindred subjects.

Before going to Maryland, he had served as Head Trainer at Holy Cross College and as Trainer and Rugby Coach at Yale University. He also serves as Advisory Trainer for the Philadelphia Eagles Pro Football team.

time. From the standpoint of comfort and stability a torn ligament or muscle is practically a "fracture of the soft tissue" and may require splinting and support in a manner somewhat similar to that afforded a true fracture. It is essential for the coach or trainer to impress upon the player the fact that fixation and

splinting may be just as important in injuries to soft tissues as in certain fractures of the bones.

Every specialty in the realm of medicine and its allied fields has specific uses for adhesive plaster. The orthopedic surgeon and athletic trainers have developed definite therapeutic uses for adhesive plaster in sprains, strains, rupture of muscle or tendon, separation of fascia, separation of certain joints, tendinitis, myositis and other spontaneous or traumatic conditions of the connective and supportive tissues. In such conditions adhesive strapping may be applied for the purpose of the immobilization of a part, to permit more rapid healing and to alleviate discomfort by the moderate fixation of the soft tissue such as muscle, ligaments, fasciae, and tendons. These structures can be held in normal or corrective positions which permit only limited movement. Similarly, in protecting injured joints, the purpose is to prevent component structures of the joint from exceeding normal physiologic limits, and to provide gentle compression where indicated.

If there is no relief, or if pain is augmented, it may mean that the strapping was applied in a faulty manner, or that strapping was contraindicated.

The time-honored uses for adhesive plaster in dressing wounds and in holding bandages in place have become even more popular in recent years.

The problem of possible skin irritation caused by intimate contact of adhesive plaster with the skin has been carefully studied by the manufacturer of adhesive plaster and they have been working night and day to produce an adhesive plaster with non-irritating properties.

Such terms as allergic reaction, sensitivity, hypersensitivity and irritation have been used confusingly to describe the dermatitis which is caused occasionally by the use of adhesive plaster to the skin and there have been many tests taken on the effect of adhesive plaster to the skin and it has been determined that ir-

ritation and inflammations of the skin following the application of adhesive plaster are of two types: specific dermatitis and non-specific dermatitis.

The criteria for establishing a diagnosis of specific (allergic) dermatitis due to adhesive plaster include: 1, intense erythema, edema of the skin, and tiny or large vesicles localized to the site of contact after application of adhesive plaster for twenty-four hours or less. (Rarely the reaction may spread beyond the limits of contact) 2, more intensified reaction during first few days after removal of the plaster; 3, typical specific reactions obtained by patch-tests; 4, a history in many instances of contact dermatitis due to other excitants.

The incidence in the normal population of the specific type of dermatitis is variously estimated to be about one in 150 to 200 persons.

In contrast to specific dermatitis, non-specific dermatitis is of shorter duration and its effects disappear in several days. Many factors are involved in the causation of this type of irritation, such as location of skin area, oiliness of skin, presence of hair, degree of perspiration, degree of tension under which adhesive plaster has been applied, friction between skin and adhesive plaster influenced by type of work performed by the subject, and other factors.

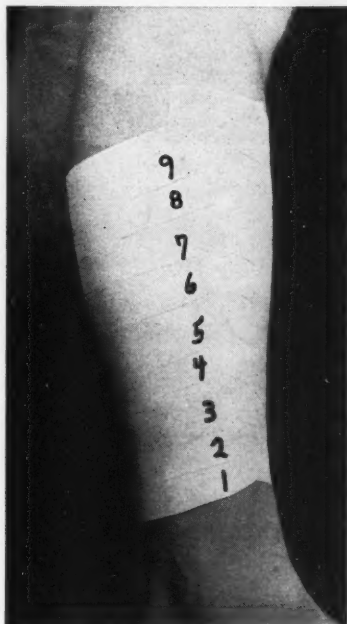
It is apparent that a certain amount of non-specific dermatitis due to adhesive plaster cannot be avoided. Nevertheless, irritation in its more severe forms can usually be prevented by applying the plaster to a skin which is shaven, clean and dry. Painting of the skin prior to plaster application with an antiseptic agent, such as tincture of mercuriolate, or with compound tincture of benzoin, or "Tuf-Skin" has been recommended by various trainers.

In using compound tincture of benzoin, "Tuf-Skin", or any other resinous solution under the plaster to reduce skin irritation, occasionally a player will show an allergy to these solutions by breaking out in a rash. Unfortunately, there is only one way to determine this and that is by applying the stuff. Where allergies appear, mercurochrome or merthiolate may be used as a substitute. Fundamental rules for applying therapeutic adhesive strappings:

1. The skin should be shaven, clean and dry.
2. The skin should be free from oily secretion.
3. Before applying adhesive plaster one must know the position of

the part at the time the injury occurred.

4. The part must be placed and held in an over-corrected position while applying the strapping.



SUPPORT FOR SHIN SPLINTS

Have player stand on table. Apply $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch circular strips on a slight angle. Have each strip overlapping each other.



SUPPORT FOR "CHARLEY HORSE" OR PULLED TENDON OR PULLED MUSCLE

Tapping is applied with the leg sharply flexed at knee to relax muscles. Start the first $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch circular strip just above the popliteal space on a slight angle. Apply additional strips using overlapping technique, this tapping is applied very firmly.

5. After strapping, if movement of the part causes undue tension with pain, it indicates that the strapping has been incorrectly applied for its intended purpose.

6. Do not allow the plaster to remain on the skin too long, especially when large areas are covered.

The Technique of Application

Before strappings are applied to certain areas the anatomic structure peculiar to that area must be considered. There is an optimal strapping position for every integral part of the body. Furthermore, a direction of harmful force is established at the time of injury, and this must be visualized in order that beneficial restraint may be furnished by the strappings.

One must protect or shave the hairy regions, such as the chest of the male, and the pubes. The nipples should be covered. One must pad bony ridges and in ankle strapping one should pad the tendon of Achilles. Protective padding may be supplied through the use of gauze, stockinet, sponge rubber, felt, or similar materials.

The position in which a limb or part of a limb should be maintained during strapping is the position in which the patient has maximum comfort. One should strive to favor relaxation of the tissues. Comfort is not only the chief aim in applying adhesive plaster strapping but is a good criterion of its efficiency.

Not all sprained ankles should be strapped alike. Not every knee calls for, or responds to, adhesive strapping. Not every case of shoulder pain is due to the same pathologic condition.

The use of modern diagnostic methods is therefore important. If the physician believes that the lesion is amenable to adhesive plaster therapy, it should be given a fair trial, and applied in a manner which has been proven efficacious, either through his own experience or by the results of others. Thus, two factors emerge as very important — whether to use adhesive plaster; and if so, how to use it.

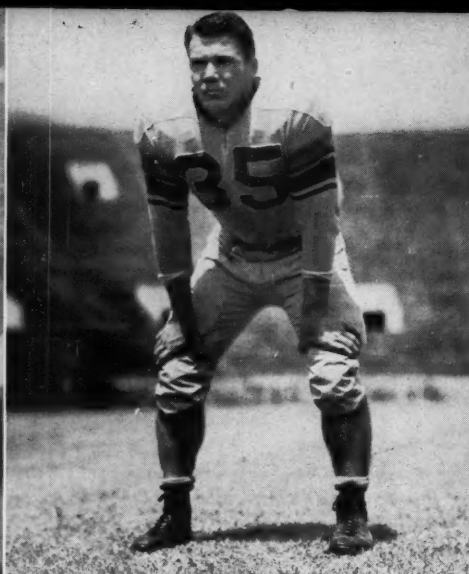
All of the strappings shown in this article I have used for the past 22 years, not only as a trainer but also as a physical therapist, and the results have been satisfactory. Regardless of individual variations one may desire to include in the application of adhesive plaster, one must observe basic principles at all times.

A primary use of adhesive plaster is to pull something into place and then hold it there — as illustrated by

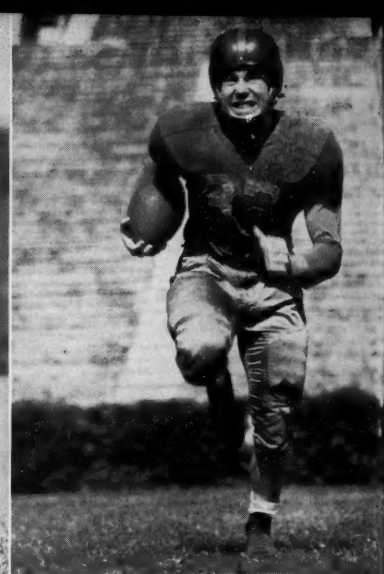
(Continued on page 58)



ZOLLIE TOTH



BILL SCHROLL



HARRELL COLLINS

Tigers Bank on **HARD-DRIVING FULLBACKS**

By RALPH W. BREWER, JR.

IF LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY's football club, picked by Southern sports writers to finish tenth in a field of 12 Southeastern aggregations, has any great prospects at all, it can boast a trio of the finest fullbacks that has ever been assembled.

The combined line-smashing efforts of Harrell "Rip" Collins, Bill Schroll and Zollie Toth resulted in rattling the Tigers' 1947 opposition almost to the point of cracking up. In attempting football's toughest assignment on 160 occasions, they gained 883 yards. This gave them an average try per line buck of 5.5 yards. They scored 11 of the Bengals' 23 touchdowns.

Gaynell (Gus) Tinsley, the purple and Gold's new grid boss and former All-American end, has this powerful trio in tow again for the tough campaigns ahead. Collins and Schroll are seniors, but Toth will be around for both 1948 and 1949 seasons.

Getting started early, the Louisianians will trek to Austin, Texas on Sept. 18 to meet the Texas Longhorns, and Tinsley will put much of his reliance upon Collins, Schroll and Toth to pull through. While Collins and Schroll are listed as pretty consistent performers, Toth is notorious for a pair of bum legs, which in the past have deprived him from grabbing the starring role.

Collins, often called the Southeastern's greatest punter, is the workhorse of the group. In 1946, the first year the trio worked together, he played 208 minutes of ball, in comparison with Schroll's 83 and Toth's 67. That was the last year that Gene "Red" Knight competed at the Tiger fullback slot. Last fall "The Ripper" saw 289 minutes of action, Schroll played 138 minutes and Toth 91 minutes.

Indications are, however, that things will be more evenly divided this fall providing Toth can stay on his feet.

Collins, listed in the top fullback slot in the 1947 conference eleven, boasted a punting average of 39.3 yards in his 59 punts. He tallied five times, gained 315 yards in 73 trials.

A native of Baton Rouge, Collins first appeared on the grid horizon when he helped place the Baton Rouge High School Bulldogs topmost in State prep circles in 1942, 1943 and 1944. He saw brief service as a member of the U. S. Navy, but was out in time to spark the Tigers' 1945, 1946 and 1947 elevens.

His adeptness as a line-smasher, punter and defensive stalwart has made him a menace during three years of competition. He will likely be the starting fullback when the Tigers open against Texas.

Big Bill Schroll has also carried LSU's colors for three years — as a frosh in 1943, then again in 1946 and 1947 after returning from Army service. Although he is a first-rate leather-lugger, he is just as noted for his great defensive play. His role as a line backer enables him to move about as he pleases, keeping him in the midst of the fight. Such a task seems to fit him well.

As a tackler, Schroll is seldom equalled. He takes great delight in seeing just how hard he can hit an opponent. He's hard to get out of a play, which alone would make him outstanding in anybody's ball game.

The Tigers gave Schroll, a native of Alexandria, La., the pigskin on 47 attempts in 1947 and saw him gain 230 yards, for a 4.9 average.

Schroll is probably the best built back on the varsity. He is heavy and not brittle. His 210 pounds is distributed about his six-foot frame as though he were designed to fit some prescribed specifications.

Under Gernon Brown at Jesuit High School, New Orleans, he received his first praise as a footballer. He lettered at fullback two years.

Injuries, slow to heal, kept Virginian Zollie "The Ram" Toth out of several 1946 and 1947 combats, but he did chalk up an enviable record of 238 yards gained in 40 tries last season for an average of almost six yards per try.

A natural athlete, Toth would be invaluable at any
(Continued on page 60)

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SOUTH GEORGIA ALL-STAR FOOTBALL TEAM

First row, left to right: Billy Grant, Charles Jordan, Jack Rice, Lawson Cook, Alvin Gordon, Albert Woodham, Richard Whitaker, Bobby Stone and Buford Guy McGee.

Second row: Tommy Wester, Pat Brooks, Buster Kennedy, Jack Vernon Garrett, James Sweat, Jack Newman, Oswald Maxwell, Otis Gunn and Howard Allen.

Third row: Fred Barnum, Neil Greer, Ralph Allen, Jeff Burgamy, Jr., Jim Goff, Linton Jordan, Gene Smith and Sonny Stephenson.

G. A. C. A. CLINIC CLICKS

THE eleventh annual coaching clinic, sponsored by the Georgia Athletic Coaches Association, is being held as the most successful in the eleven year history of the association. For the second consecutive year the school was conducted at historic Georgia Military Academy of College Park, Georgia, where the excellent facilities of this institution were at the disposal of the association for the clinic.

The schedule followed the pattern of last year with a two-session program. The first three days were devoted to basketball, with Eddie Hickey of St. Louis University, doing most of the lecture work. Eddie turned in a good job and made a hit with the round ball bouncers. The basketball session was climaxed with a game between two All-Star teams, representing North Georgia and South Georgia. The North Georgia

team was coached by Joel Eaves of Murphy High School, Atlanta, and Shirley Watkins of Hoke Smith High School, Atlanta.

The South Georgia team was directed by Shorty Register, formerly of Jordan High in Columbus, and Ned Warren of Fort Valley. This was Shorty's farewell gesture, as he has found an easier way to make a living. He is retiring President of the G. A. C. A. and has retired from the coach-



NORTH GEORGIA ALL-STAR FOOTBALL TEAM

First row, left to right: Ben Spears, Dick Philpot, Earl Allen, Ray Beck, Ed Greenway, Charles Beckwith, Marion Threlkeld, Marion Akins and George Dobbs.

Second row: Denny Garner, Charles Starnes, Tappy Nordan, George Maloof, Jimmy Henson, Charles Kohner, Ronald Nelms, John Allen and Hubert Hitchcock.

Third row: Ed Baskin, Jimmy Hicks, Pete Ferris, Earl Rowe, Tommy Woodlee, Lawton Grant, Curtis Bozeman, Joe Watts and Dexter Poss.



Upper left: MAJORETTES SPICE IT UP BETWEEN HALVES

Left to right: Marian Lemon, Beatrix Moody, Jean Oliver, Carolyn Hammond, Dorothy Huiet, Barbara Craft, Joyce Rivers West and Peggy Heath.

Upper right: A portion of the record clinic crowd.

Lower left: Mary Pipkin, of Valdosta, South Georgia sponsor.

Lower right: Betty Blackburn, of LaGrange, North Georgia sponsor.

ing ranks to enter business in Columbus. The coaches sent him on his way with a brand new overcoat from Zachry's University Shop. The North won the ball game 45 to 40 after staving off the last quarter rally by the South team. The game was acclaimed as the best in the history of the Georgia clinics.

The last three days were devoted to football, with Red Sanders of Vanderbilt, and Jim Tatum and George Barclay the University of Maryland lecturing on the single wing and split-T formations. The North Georgia All-Star football team was handled by Jim Cavan of Griffin, and Oliver Hunnicutt of LaGrange. The South squad was coached by Bob Sperry of Albany, and Wright Bazemore of Valdosta. Each squad carried 27 players and the boys reported for practice three days in advance of the clinic. The boys worked hard in preparation for the game, but

(Continued on page 43)



NORTH GEORGIA ALL-STAR BASKETBALL TEAM

Front row, left to right: Joe Davis, Jack Turner, Conrad Williams, Lawrence Thompson, Marion Bond and Howard Kidd.

Back row, left to right: Ray White, Gene Queen, Jim Umbrecht, Bill Floyd, Tommy Tillman and Roger Weldon.

FLORIDA TRAINS OFFICIALS

By JIMMY GAY

OVER fifty University of Florida trained sports officials will be working at their trades by June, 1949. Protesges of the University's Department of Intramural Athletics and recreation, these officials will inject new life into the sports of a state which had its share of trouble getting adequately trained personnel for whistle tooting at high school games.

This present crop of officials got their start when Florida's intramural department began its large scale operations in 1946. Personnel in the College of Physical Education, Health and Athletics faced an enrollment increase comparable to those of other colleges when the enrollment increased from a pre-war high of 3,456 to over 6,000 during the year following the end of World War II.

Intramural Athletics took on huge proportions, and once the athletes and games were organized the next big thing was getting officials. Dean Dennis K. (Dutch) Stanley, of the College of Physical Education, Health and Athletics, and Spurgeon Cherry, head of the intramurals department, concocted a plan to attract would-be officials.

The first officials were drawn from a class in intramurals training taught by Mr. Cherry. Actual participation on the field as a sports official was one of the requirements of the course. The department started with these men, but the number available from that source fell far short of the immediate demand.

The problem then was getting enough men to fill requirements from other campus colleges not officially associated with athletics. An organization called the "Florida Intramurals Officials Club" was installed. An order was sent out for regulation uniforms, and a fund was set up to pay students for officiating games.

An appeal was then made to the student body for volunteer officials. The intramurals department made the program sound interesting by offering 75 cents per student per game, and explained that several games could be handled by the same officials in a single afternoon.

The only requirements for becoming an official and a member of the officials' club was a basic knowledge of sports and a desire for this type of work. The officials were to function jointly through the Intramural Department and the officials' club, and at the end of the school year one outstanding student was to be selected by them to receive a trophy award.

Volunteers were given books and pamphlets on rules of the games to be handled. The intramurals staff supplemented the printed data with oral instruction.

Most of the men began work well versed in fundamentals of the games as a result of actual participation in the past as athletes. After a few trials at handling games, they were soon turning in entirely acceptable performances. The actual training problems had been kept to a minimum since so many qualified men had

(Continued on page 32)

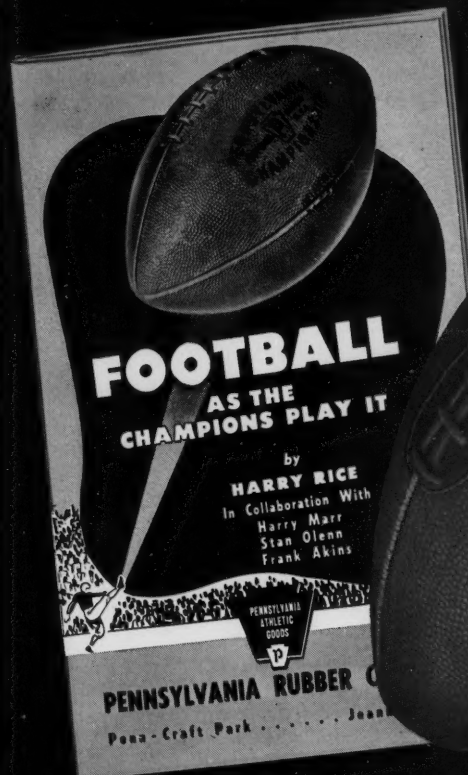


Top: Coach Spurgeon Cherry (back to camera) demonstrates finer points to Florida Student Officials.

Middle: American League Umpire Bill Summers, gives tips on baseball umpiring.

Bottom: Basketball is made more popular with top-notch officiating.

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FLORIDA OFFICIALS

(From page 30)

been found who came equipped with sports fundamentals.

The usual ups and downs were faced in that first year, but it became evident after the initial steps had been taken that the program would be a success.

The first top-notch performances from the students, however, came during the 1947-48 school year. The fall term saw the now well-trained officials handle 653 games. Only once was an official's ruling reversed by the board set up to handle registered protests during that period. Reversals were slightly higher the second semester because of softball, the game most often disputed in the entire program.

The intramural games are taken seriously by contestants and in the heat of close and decisive play protests are not infrequent. But officials are much more often right than wrong, and the Intramural Board, consisting of the head of the department, the student director, assistant director, publicity manager, secretary, league managers, and all sports managers, finds itself in little trouble over rules interpretations.

The Board, however, has found that all persons concerned are better satisfied when official action has been taken by its members. Procedure for registering protests is defined in the by-laws of the Department, as established by the official intercollegiate or amateur rules.

Article V, Section 1, reads as follows: "All protests must be made in writing to the Head of the Department within twenty-four hours after the contest in question containing the reasons for the protest."

Section 3 has this limitation: "... all protests other than eligibility must be made on the field of play." The department head has the prerogative for ruling on all protests, thus eliminating all but legitimate gripes. The by-laws additionally allow both officials and contestants to present their versions of a case to the board before a decision is made.

On finding an official at fault games are played over.

Over the entire school year 1,637 contests were played by 93 teams with 6,765 participants entered. This was in 14 different sports and played in four leagues. The sports varied from table tennis, with its small number of participants, to a full-scale, three-day track meet, involving more than 600 performers from all four leagues.

The more ambitious students get additional training, and money for their efforts by going off the campus to work. Many of them are certified for duty in high school games, and two nearby high schools conferences — the North Florida and the Suwannee — make it a practice to employ student officials for handling games in all sports.

Recently in Gainesville, site of the University, an organization called the "Gainesville Football Officials Association," was formed. There specific purpose is to use officials from the student body to handle games in the two above mentioned conferences. The association has even gone so far as to name a student, Bob Scott, president-elect for the coming season.

While the direct effect of the work, on and off the campus, is at present felt only within University circles and the two high school conferences, this quality-type officiating will soon spread all over Florida and other parts of the country with graduation of the present group of officials.

An outstanding feature of the program lies in this
(Continued on page 57)

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Texas

ROUND-UP



By STAN LAMBERT, Football Coach, Lamar College, Beaumont, Texas

COACHES' SCHOOL OR CONVENTION

The Texas Coaches' School hit over 1,000 at Abilene this summer setting a brand new attendance record. In our sixteen years of attending Coaching Schools (Gosh, are we that old?) including every one that the Texas High School Coaches Association has sponsored, we have seen it slowly evolutionize from a true Coaching School to more of a Coaches' Convention. By that we mean that the present atmosphere and attitude is more of the Convention atmosphere than that of a School. In the early days we felt that we were cheating if we missed a single lecture. The group was comparatively small and questions were frequently fired at the instructors. Now the main idea seems to meet our friends, make contacts, make a vacation of it in general, and incidentally drop in on a few of the lectures. Some select a favorite lecturer and follow him pretty closely, and let the rest of it slide by. We are not commenting on the right or wrong of either situation. It is purely a matter of reporting an observation made over a number of years.

ALL THE TRIMMINGS

This School really had ALL THE TRIMMINGS. LIFE had a suave photographer on the spot shooting pictures all during the week. PARAMOUNT NEWS had a cameraman and equipment to cover the world's largest Coaching School for movie goers. Most all of LIFE's pix, however, were of Matty Bell and his staff. By the time this is printed LIFE's seven-page spread of Matty and his aids may have already been published. We don't know what the future is of this fine institution, but we do know that the present is mighty fine.

IT-COULDN'T-HAVE-HAPPENED-TO-A-BETTER-GUY DEPARTMENT

The Association showed excellent judgment in selecting Joe Coleman President and Maco Stewart Vice-president for the coming year . . . Both are hard workers and have the ability and respect of the Texas coaches to do a jam-up job . . . which is no more than Gene McCollum did the past year . . . He has a right to have his chest out for promoting the largest Coaching School in the history of the world starting with Adam and Eva . . . Toney Burger's Austin buddies (American Legion) were crowned State Baseball Champions in Paris in August . . . That's why he wasn't at the Coaching School . . . Congratulations, Toney . . . Rodney Kid is now Mr. Big of the Interscholastic League . . . a deserving promotion for a grand guy . . . Rhea Williams, his successor as Athletic Director is of the same caliber . . . Texas Coaches should make it a point to meet him at the earliest opportunity . . . He'll give you a square deal . . . Lewis Ford made a sudden move from French High to Port Neches where he will be Gene's Line Coach . . .

Looks like a strong combination getting together there . . . The sports world is losing another grand person when Weldon Hart, Austin Statesman sports writer, leaves that sheet to be Governor Beauford Jester's publicity man . . . Guess the grass always looks greener on the other side of the hill . . . Good luck, Weldon . . . another loss to the same cause was Tugboat Jones' resignation from the Aggie Staff to go into business . . . From what we can learn from Athletic Director Bill Carmichael it seems that Tugboat was on the receiving end of one of those opportunities that poor boys dream about . . . Power to you, Tugboat . . . Tonto Coleman was hobbling around the Coaching School with his ankle in a cast . . . Knowing that 999 coaches had already asked him how it happened and that he was tired explaining it, we did not let on that we noticed it and just went on talking as usual . . . He'll bear watching in the Texas Conference again.

THOUGHTS WHILE WAITING FOR A FREIGHT TRAIN TO PASS

August 15 is just too damn early for football practice to start . . . Most of the high school coaches in this area are "just piddling around" two or three hours a day getting their teams in condition slowly . . . It will be interesting to note how the various teams fare in October . . . Wonder if we'll be able to tell those that started in high gear from those that took it pretty easy . . . This is the year that Texas is going to have three football state champions instead of one . . . Somehow it just doesn't sound right, but suppose that we can get used to it just as we have in basketball . . . Bobby Dodd's idea of practicing punting only from behind the goal line and practicing his punters on throwing the ball out of bounds when he gets a bad pass from center was sound . . . Ole Bully really packs them in with his medicine show . . . That guy will lead any poll given Texas coaches for coaching school instructors . . . He always gets in sound line play, too . . . The T-Formation failed to score in the All-Star game . . . The North's four points were the result of two safeties . . . One of these could have been saved had the South kicker done what Bobby Dodd (the North's coach) told the coaches to do under those circumstances . . . Warren Woodson of Hardin-Simmons "has something" in the way he had his practice field lined off . . . merely dead grass . . . he showed us how he did it . . . stretched a string across the field and used a Weed-No-More spray leaving a streak of dead grass in the green . . . It works fine . . . Boy, this proselyting is rough . . . Always thought it would be easy if we had all the state to choose from . . . Darned if we don't believe it is easier to depend on the good citizens of a town to raise them for us . . . Gotta get to work and try to win one . . . See you next month.

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Athletics in TEXAS JUNIOR COLLEGES

By STAN LAMBERT
Lamar College, Beaumont

MORE general confusion exists concerning the junior college athletic setup in Texas than in any other athletic group in the state. In our opinion this condition exists because of: (1) The junior college movement in Texas is definitely on the upgrade, and is experiencing the usual growing pains that result in constant change and reorganization. (2) Add to the above the frank admission that the junior colleges are probably the poorest publicized group in the state. This is probably due to the fact that most of them are located away from the population centers and the better newspapers of the state; and also that, to a great extent, they are overshadowed by high school rivalries of long standing.

(3) Texas geography makes trav-

eling over the 268,000 square miles difficult for limited budgets resulting in "zone" and "division" championships, which have a tendency to muddy up the already troubled waters. (4) The presence of two separate conferences that become confused in the mind of the general public. (5) Texas fans have not yet been sold on junior college athletics. They consider them a hybrid between the high school and the four-year college — and mavericks have never brought top price in this cattle country. Alumni groups and students are not too enthusiastic either because in the short two-year period they find themselves either looking back to high school or forward to their four-year college.

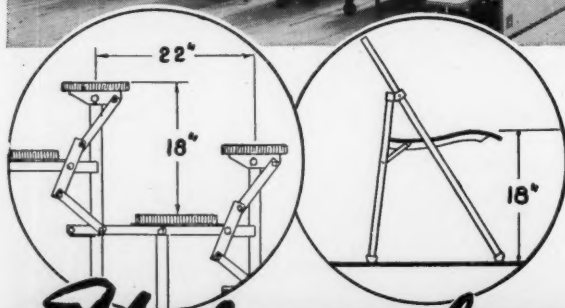
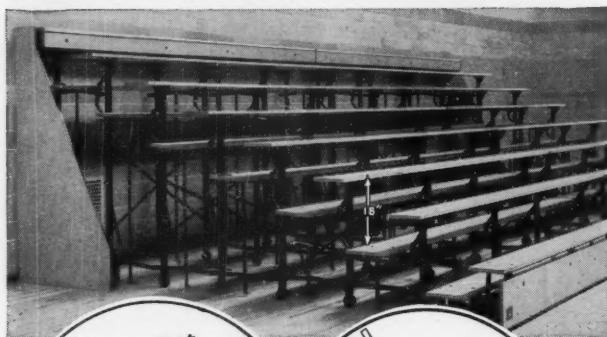
The irony of the whole situation so far as Texas is concerned is that

the Lone Star state ranks second only to California in the number of junior colleges in existence in the nation today. California, with 76 two-year schools, and Texas with 62 are head and shoulders ahead of the rest of the nation in this type of educational institution since the third-ranking state has only 26.

The purpose of this story is to attempt to untangle the mass of confusion and replace it with a clear-cut picture of the situation as it exists. The writer sent every junior college competing in either conference a questionnaire; and although all of them were not returned (as we expected) we were able to collect enough information to aid materially in achieving our objective.

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leges competed under one banner — that of the Texas Junior College Athletic Conference; but in 1947, with the growing numbers seeking admission and the resultant multiplication of ideas of how the athletic programs should be administered because of the varying size of budgets, seven of the members with similar ideas of administration decided to withdraw and form another conference. As a result John Tarleton, Kilgore, North Texas Agricultural, Lamar, Paris, San Angelo and Schreiner formed the Southwestern Junior College Athletic Conference. Later Tyler's application for membership was accepted.

This conference crowns champions in football, basketball, track, tennis and golf. Each school is pledged to put teams in the field in all sports so as to make for a well-balanced program. The governing power is vested in the Faculty Committee which is composed of the titular head of each school or a faculty representative of his selection. This group is headed by Dean T. L. Artterberry of Kilgore College. In addition, the athletic directors and coaches formed the A. D. & C. section last March for the purpose of discussing common athletic policies and problems and making recommendations to the conference fathers.

The most important recommendation this group has made yet was that Duncan Robinson of N. T. A. C. be appointed the official publicity director and statistician so as to have a central point for the gathering and dispensing of news and information. The Faculty Committee accepted the recommendation. All are expecting this change to solve many of the problems that prompted the writing of this article. Jimmy Parks of Kilgore and C. M. (Dutch) Flory of Tarleton are president and secretary respectively of the A. D. & C. group.

The conference has also sanctioned the scholarship idea of furnishing aid to athletes, but limits each school to the equivalent of 30 scholarships per year. The maximum inducement that can be offered consists of room, board, tuition, books and fees.

The following table gives pertinent data about each school in the Southwestern Conference:

THE SOUTHWESTERN JUNIOR COLLEGE ATHLETIC CONFERENCE

SCHOOL: John Tarleton Agricultural College, Stephenville. ENROLLMENT: 1,486. COACHING

(Continued on page 40)

Texas Trail Blazer

ROY BEDICHEK

By STAN LAMBERT



ROY BEDICHEK, the grand ole man of the University of Texas Interscholastic League, has hung up cleats. His approaching seventieth birthday forces him into retirement after 31 years of devoted service to the youth of Texas. During that span he has nurtured the League from its swaddling clothes to the largest and most respected organization of its type in the world.

In fact Roy Bedichek was the League. It will be most difficult for those who have been closely associated with him in this work to visualize it without him. When an irate community resented the League's to-the-letter-of-the-law interpretations of rulings, it was Roy Bedichek whom they burned in effigy; when the League was hailed into the courts to defend even the constitutionality of other edicts, Roy Bedichek was the defendant; but when appreciative schoolmen and League patrons gathered to count their blessings at the end of the school year and "after all the rural boxes had been heard from," this self-same Roy Bedichek was lauded to the skies.

Sometimes his references to the League, his major project in life, furnish sharp contrasts — almost to

the point of contradiction. When he reminisces of the trials and tribulations that it went through en route to its present pinnacle of respect, he speaks of it with the tenderness of a father admiring his first-born; but when he swings into action defending its policies or expounding its philosophy of the place of athletics in the general educational program, he makes his hearers see it as the rugged giant that it is — made so by surviving storms and tempests befit an organization many times its age.

If Roy Bedichek has a weakness it is in the field of diplomacy. There was no gray in his color scheme of looking at controversial questions: It was either snow white or pitch black. He felt that he was right and never swerved from his convictions. The psychologists tell us that self-preservation is by far the most potent instinct in man — but those psychologists did not know Roy Bedichek. His strongest passion was the Interscholastic League — and he placed that above even self-preservation because he worked for the League when he should have been in bed and stuck by his guns in adversity when self-preservation would have dictated a retreat. After all when one has a nature of that type coupled with a brilliant mind capable of staying at least two jumps ahead of his most capable adversary, a sharp tongue capable of getting rough when his neck was bowed and the firm conviction of being in the right — there's not much left for diplomacy. He holds the distinction of being one of the few men who have defied the edicts of individual members of the power-spoiled University Board of Regents and lived to reap the benefits of retirement. However, in this case too, he was absolutely in the right and saw it through to the bitter end — the psychologists notwithstanding.

He reminds this writer of the modern counterpart of the immortal Lincoln who expressed it this way, "... I do the best I know how, the very best that I can; and I mean

(Continued on page 55)

SCOUTING*(From page 19)*

Line up with substitutions — Note the names, numbers, estimated weight and position of all that take part in the game.

Classifying them by ability, pick their first team and substitutes.

KICK-OFF — Diagram the location of players when receiving; also method of blocking on returning kick-off. Note fast men and distance of kick when they kick off.

ABOUT OFFENSE — Diagram the fundamental formations that they used most. Diagram all shift formations, backs or line, or both, give de-

tails. Diagram all open formations, including punt, spreads, specials. What are their best plays, and give names of men in various backfield positions from all formations.

Note personnel of linemen, if unbalanced; are the guards or tackles together?

Note which linemen run in the interference.

Note the spacing of the linemen, loose or spread, especially on the T formation.

Note the elusiveness of backs. Do they use a sidestep, cross over, pivot, or dive? Do they run best to right or left?

Describe the method of blocking used on the tackle by the end. Does the wing back help the end on the tackle?

Do the linemen cut through from the weakside to lead ball carrier and take secondary?

Is the interference of the individual assignment type, or general?

Did you notice any cross blocking — on who and by whom?

Which are best linemen? Do they send the most plays over them or only when they need yardage?

Has the team any weakside attack? From which formation? Who carried the ball?

What was the nature of the pass attack long or short passes?

What deception to pass attack?

Who are best pass receivers?

Do linemen protect for the passer well? How do they block?

Note the type of offensive strategy and plays in the various sections of the field — near own goal, midfield, or near opponent's goal.

Were there any talking, series or sneak plays?

Any planned trick plays from out of bounds, after time out or after a substitution?

When a yard or half yard is needed who carried the ball?

Describe the use of punt formation and the punt.

What down did they punt on?

Any quick kicks from regular formation?

Note if the ends could cover the kicks, how did they get by the blocking backs? Did they stay on the outside?

Note the fast linemen. What linemen go down under punts?

Do they have a well-planned kick-off and punt returning formation? Draw them.

Which backs are best ball carriers and which best blockers?

How do backs run interference, shoulder block or dive at defense?

How does the offensive line charge — fast, slow, high, low, individual blocking or two on one?

Do they use any spread plays? And wedge line plays?

Was their offensive effective? Due to good blocking or poor tackling by defense?

Does their offense send two men at the end? Do they hit at the same time, side by side?

Do the backs on offense run high? How is best to tackle them? High or low?

Is the offensive center a good
(Continued on page 62)

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JUNIOR COLLEGE

(From page 36)

STAFF: C. M. (Dutch) Flory, Director of Athletics, football, golf, tennis; Marshall Hughes, basketball, asst. football; O. H. Frazier, Track. 1947-'48 **CHAMPIONSHIPS:** None.

SCHOOL: Kilgore College, Kilgore. **ENROLLMENT:** 1,000. **COACHING STAFF:** Jimmy Parks, Director of Athletics, basketball and golf; Willie Walls, football; Woody Johnson, track, Asst. football; W. R. Covington, tennis. 1947-'48 **CHAMPIONSHIPS:** Track, golf team, tennis singles.

SCHOOL: North Texas Agricultural College, Arlington. **ENROLLMENT:** 2,500. **COACHING STAFF:** J. G. (Klepto) Holmes, Director of Athletics, football, golf, tennis; T. J. Tinker, basketball, track, asst. football; Burley Bearden, Asst. football. 1947-'48 **CHAMPIONSHIPS:** None.

SCHOOL: Lamar College, Beaumont. **ENROLLMENT:** 1300. **COACHING STAFF:** Stan Lambert, Director of Athletics, football; Thurman (Slue) Hull, basketball, track, Asst. football; Jesse Hawthorne, Asst. football; Joe Thrash, tennis; Dave Engmann, golf; 1947-'48 **CHAMPIONSHIPS:** Golf medalist,

tennis doubles, State basketball tournament at A. & M.

SCHOOL: Paris Junior College, Paris. **ENROLLMENT:** 650. **COACHING STAFF:** Claude Gilstrap, Director of Athletics, football; Bob Baillio, basketball, track, Asst. football; George Branson, golf; Herbert Tuck, tennis. 1947-'48 **CHAMPIONSHIPS:** None.

SCHOOL: Tyler Junior College, Tyler. **ENROLLMENT:** 600. **COACHING STAFF:** Floyd Wagstaff, Director of Athletics and head coach; F. E. Shankis, Asst. coach; 1947-'48 **CHAMPIONSHIPS:** Football, basketball.

SCHOOL: San Angelo College, San Angelo. **ENROLLMENT:** 656. **COACHING STAFF:** Pete R. Sikes, Director of Athletics, football; Clayton Hopkins, basketball, track, Asst. football; L. T. Bare, golf. 1947-'48 **CHAMPIONSHIPS:** None.

SCHOOL: Schreiner Institute, Kerrville. **ENROLLMENT:** 443. **COACHING STAFF:** W. C. (Heinie) Weir, Director of Athletics, football, basketball. Leo Daniels and Jim Plyler, Asst's. in football; W. R. Wheeler, Asst. basketball; R. R. Kelly, track; Morris, Wilson, golf; A. C. Hutchinson, Jr., tennis. 1947-'48 **CHAMPIONSHIPS:** None.

The parent organization — The Texas Junior College Conference — continues to sponsor an excellent athletic program with competition in the same sports as the Southwestern conference. Because of the great traveling distances spreading from Amarillo to Brownsville and the great number of schools from Texarkana to Ranger the conference has been divided into northern and southern zones with the champions of each meeting in a playoff for the conference title.

Then in basketball each "zone" split into an eastern and western "division," thus making two playoffs necessary. To add to the already-existing confusion in basketball, teams from both conferences accepted invitations to A. & M.'s "Texas State Junior College Basketball Championship Tournament." Confusion reached a new high when neither wayland, the Texas conference champion, nor Tyler, the Southwestern winner, won the "state championship tournament." Lamar, twice beaten by Tyler in Southwestern conference play, met and defeated Tyler in these finals.

Track, tennis and golf are run off at the spring meet, which was held at Texas A. & M. this spring. However, the southern zone had previously had a meet of its own. Consequently it is easy to see how the general public has become confused particularly in view of the fact that little publicity has been given each change. The affairs of this conference are conducted similar to the one already explained; however, a clause in their constitution prohibits athletic scholarships of any kind.

The following table gives pertinent data on the schools in the Texas conference:

TEXAS JUNIOR COLLEGE CONFERENCE

SCHOOL: Amarillo College, Amarillo. **ENROLLMENT:** 1,029. **COACHING STAFF:** R. P. Carter, Director of Athletics, Basketball, track, golf, tennis; (no football); 1947-'48 **CHAMPIONSHIPS:** Tennis singles.

SCHOOL: Carthage Junior College, Carthage. **ENROLLMENT:** 103. **COACHING STAFF:** Winlon Knowles, Director of Athletics, football; Staff to be selected. 1947-'48 **CHAMPIONSHIPS:** None.

SCHOOL: Henderson County, Junior College, Athens. **ENROLLMENT:** 301. **COACHING STAFF:** Wallace Johnson, Director of Athletics; Victor Lewis, football and track; A. L. Tompkins, Asst. football; Frances Grayson, tennis. 1947-



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'48 CHAMPIONSHIPS: None.

SCHOOL: Hillsboro College, Hillsboro. ENROLLMENT: 294. COACHING STAFF: Lloyd Raymer, Director of Athletics, football; Milton Buchanan, Asst. football, basketball, track, golf. 1947-'48 CHAMPIONSHIPS: Football—Won north zone and played in Little Sugar Bowl.

SCHOOL: Navarro County Junior College, Corsicana. ENROLLMENT: 324. COACHING STAFF: K. H. Clark, Director of Athletics, football, basketball, track; Guyle Akridge, Asst. football; R. L. Arnold, Jr., track; James H. Edgar, Jr., tennis. 1947-'48 CHAMPIONSHIPS: None.

SCHOOL: Texas Military College, Terrell. ENROLLMENT: 150. COACHING STAFF: G. B. (Cop) Weathers, Director of Athletics and football; John Vafides, Asst. football; M. V. Krenitsky, basketball, track; R. G. Zilly, golf; J. T. Grinnan, tennis. 1947-'48 CHAMPIONSHIPS: None.

SCHOOL: Weatherford Junior College, Weatherford. ENROLLMENT: 258. COACHING STAFF: Cy Rodgers, Director of Athletics, football, basketball. 1947-'48 CHAMPIONSHIPS: None.

SCHOOL: Wayland Junior College, Plainview. ENROLLMENT: 500. COACHING STAFF: Harley J. Redin, Director of Athletics, basketball; Sam Allen, track; (no football). 1947-'48 CHAMPIONSHIPS: Basketball.

SOUTHERN ZONE

SCHOOL: Blinn College, Brenham. ENROLLMENT: 396. COACHING STAFF: James H. Atkinson, Director of Athletics, head coach; Frank Butler, Asst. coach. 1947-'48 CHAMPIONSHIPS: None.

SCHOOL: Brownsville Junior College, Brownsville. ENROLLMENT: 428. COACHING STAFF: Earl C. Harris, Director of Athletics, football, track; Larry Mildern, Asst. football, basketball. 1947-'48 CHAMPIONSHIP: Track.

SCHOOL: Corpus Christi Junior College, Corpus Christi. ENROLLMENT: 715. COACHING STAFF: Ralph Murph, Director of Athletics, football. 1947-'48 CHAMPIONSHIPS: Tennis doubles, golf team.

SCHOOL: Edinburg Junior College, Edinburg. ENROLLMENT: 491. COACHING STAFF: Bobby Cannon, Director of Athletics, football. 1947-'48 CHAMPIONSHIPS: None.

SCHOOL: Laredo Junior College, Laredo. ENROLLMENT: 343.

COACHING STAFF: Bailey Drennan, football, basketball; Froggie Lovvorn, Asst. football, track. 1947-'48 CHAMPIONSHIPS: None.

SCHOOL: Southwest Texas Junior College, Uvalde. ENROLLMENT: 166. COACHING STAFF: E. G. (Gilly) Davis, football and basketball; Will Forehand, track and tennis. 1947-'48 CHAMPIONSHIPS: Football—Southern zone and conference.

SCHOOL: Corpus Christi Junior College, Corpus Christi. ENROLLMENT: 1,108. COACHING STAFF: Ralph Murff, Director of Athletics, football; James Jones, basketball, track, Asst. football; Mary Hoyle Heatley, golf; Marshall McCleary, tennis. 1947-'48 CHAMPIONSHIPS: Tennis doubles, golf team.

SCHOOL: Edinburg Junior College, Edinburg. ENROLLMENT: 491. COACHING STAFF: Bobby Cannon, Director of Athletics, football; Julian Walker, Asst. football; J. W. Cross, basketball; Art Lang, track; L. A. Youngman, golf; E. P. Lillard, track. 1947-'48 CHAMPIONSHIPS: None.

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Traveling 'Round the

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE

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The arrival of another football season means that the Southern Coach & Athlete must conclude its vacation and resume publication after a two-month absence from the athletic scene. It was an enjoyable vacation, like we hope yours was, but we're ready to dive right into the pigskin season with a bang. It ought to be another one of those thrill-packed campaigns. All indications point to more interest in the collegiate gridiron season than ever before. Therefore, it might be timely for this roving reporter to tell his readers something of what to expect from the Southern Conference teams.

Here's a bird's eye view of each member:

NORTH CAROLINA—The Tar Heels are simply loaded, as the coaches say, and they're not only gunning for loop laurels but they are shooting for national recognition with a star-studded array of talent featuring better than three teams of lettermen. Carl Snavelly lost some good boys but he has some good boys to step into their shoes. Charlie (Choo Choo) Justice and Hosea Rodgers will supply the punch and no finer backs ever trod an American gridiron. Art Weiner is a great end who rolls up yardage like a halfback on his pet end-around plays. Carolina is heavily favored to walk off with loop title but could stumble against outside competition like Texas, L. S. U., Georgia, Tennessee, etc.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Rex Enright may bob up with the surprise team of the year. The Gamecocks are talented and deep in manpower. Claud (Red) Harrison is a standout back and Bishop Strickland may blossom into one of the conference's finest runners in years. Enright admits he's never had the crop of good backs he has under his wing this year and the Gamecocks are expected to crow louder than ever before.

MARYLAND—The loss of Lu Gambino, a truly brilliant ball carrier, has everyone in Maryland crying and they have a reason. "He was half our offense" mumbled Jim Tatum, wiping away the tears. Gambino was ruled ineligible recently. The Old Liners still rank as one of the clubs to watch. The forward wall will be strong and there are backs galore. Jim LaRue gives promise of going places as a halfback in the Tatum-T.

WILLIAM AND MARY—Coach Rube McCray has another strong squad to defend the title the Indians won last year but they're not as deep in talent as the 1947 champions. Jack (Flying) Cloud, battering ram fullback with an All-American label, and Tommy Korczowski, brilliant tailback who broke a leg last year, will shoulder the offensive burden. Tommy Thompson, 215-pounder from New Jersey, anchors a stubborn front line which features a lot of strong boys.

DUKE—Everyone is wanting to know what the Blue Devils will do. Frankly, Coach Wallace Wade faces another tough schedule with the left-overs from 1946 and 1947. There are no newcomers on the horizon. The Blue Devils will be better, however, if for no other

reason than the fact Colonel Wade has had two years to work with these boys who have been kicked around by the opposition the last two years. Freddie Folger looks like one of the conference's top backs and Al DeRogatis and Bill Davis are kingpins in the line. It's no prewar Duke squad by any yardstick of measurement but it'll give a good account of itself.

WAKE FOREST—The Deacons will serve T this year, Coach Peahead Walker having switched from the single wing to the T formation. Tom Fetzter, a brilliant passer, spearheads the attack and Center Boyd Allen and Ends John O'Quinn and Ed Bradley are the line stalwarts. Wake Forest will have more offense to throw at its foes but the forward wall carries the key to any success the Deacs may enjoy.

CLEMSON—Bobby Gage, one of America's finest triple threats, will spark the Tigers of Coach Frank Howard, who must mould a line to clear the path for the backs to romp. Guard Frank Gillespie and Tackle Phil Prince are experienced forwards being counted upon to hold off the opposition. With 26 lettermen returning, the Tigers are sure to be heard from.

N. C. STATE—If Coach Beattie Feathers loses any more players by way of the eligibility trapdoor he'll be in a bad way. Leslie Palmer, the game's No. 1 punter of 1947, and linemen Bill Stanton and Jim Rees recently were ruled ineligible and giant John Huzvar, highly-publicized frosh, joined the Marine Corps. The Wolfpack haven't called off any games, however, and they will be on hand at each scheduled kickoff. The team may fool a lot of sideliners. Schedule not too tough.

WASHINGTON AND LEE—Art (Pappy) Lewis hopes his Generals will improve upon 1947's record of .500, five wins and five losses. There are 26 lettermen in camp, including Guard Herb Miller out with a broken leg last year. Ends and backfield are strong. Generals will be improved if some weight can be found for middle of line.

DAVIDSON—New Coach Charley Jamerson is optimistic. No less than 32 lettermen are on deck, headed by Tackle Carl Eborn and Guard Bob Sharpe, two splendid linemen. Carl Shepard, Buck Williams and Mack Erwin give Wildcats plenty of punch. Could be Davidson's best team in years.

GEORGE WASHINGTON—John (Bo) Rowland faces a difficult task pulling the Colonials out of the football wilderness but those who know Bo say he'll surprise a few. Rowland is building for the future and not much is expected from the Colonials this year. "I hope to better 1947's record," Rowland quipped. The Colonials won only one game last year.

THE CITADEL—General improvement expected in Bulldogs, who won three and lost five in 1947. Coach Quinn Decker hopes to mix a more dangerous air attack

(Continued on page 60)

September, 1948

SOUTHERN COACH AND ATHLETE

43

G.A.C.A. CLINIC

(From page 29)

time was found for some delightful entertainment — a dance and a sight-seeing tour. The game was played at Grant Field, with the South winning 6 to 0. This gives the Southerners a one-game advantage in the series. About 25,000 spectators attended the game.

Track and athletic training were also included in the program, with Norris Dean of Georgia Tech; Spec Towns of Georgia, and Wilbur Hutsell of Auburn, in the role of instructors. The spotlight was flashed on this sport between halves of the football game, when the North Georgia relay team won over the South Georgia team in the 440 relay.

Following this event, the 65-piece Marine Band and Bugle Corps from Paris Island, S. C., paraded the field, led by a bevy of beautiful majorettes from the Atlanta high schools.

For the first time in the history of the association, the clinic and All-Star games were co-sponsored by The Atlanta Journal, which had underwritten the expenses of the program. Other papers of the state co-operated in publicizing the event which is now established as an annual classic. Plans are already under way for a bigger and better one next year.

Highlighting the social portion of the program were the luncheon at the Atlanta Athletic Club, with the Georgia Tech Athletic Association as hosts, and the party for coaches and newspaper men at the Ansley Hotel.

At the annual meeting the following officers were elected for the following year: President, Drane Watson, Gainesville High; Vice-President, Selby Buck, Lanier High, Ma-

con; Secretary-Treasurer, Dwight Keith, Atlanta. District Directors: No. 1, Chick Shiver, Savannah High; No. 2, Jeff West, Cairo High; No. 3, Ned Warren, Fort Valley High; No. 4, Oliver Hunnicutt, LaGrange High; No. 5, Joel Eaves, Murphy High, Atlanta; No. 6, H. C. Penn, Dublin High; No. 7, John Davis, Rome High;

No. 8, C. M. Page, Glynn Academy, Brunswick; No. 9, D. T. Smith, Canton High; No. 10, L. C. Gordon, Thomson High. North, at large, R. L. Doyal, Marist College, Atlanta; South, at large, Bob Sperry, Albany High; Junior College, Wyatt Posey, South Georgia College, Jefferson.

**SOUTH GEORGIA ALLSTAR BASKETBALL TEAM**

Front row, left to right: Jack Abell, Bobby Schwartz, C. M. Adams, George Stelljes, Jr., Billy Pemberton and Hollis Rumble.

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SWIMMING FREE STYLE

By LES FAUTS

Swimming Coach
Georgia Military Academy

THERE are four parts to the crawl stroke: body position, arm stroke, leg kick, and breathing. Mastery of all four is essential to good form and rhythm in crawl stroke swimming and, without form and rhythm, strength and determination cannot produce satisfactory speed and winning efforts.

In order to master the correct techniques of the entire stroke it is necessary to master each of its parts. For this reason these will be considered separately.

BODY POSITION

By body position is meant the angle of the body to the surface of the water while swimming. As in many other sports the head position will determine the body position. The correct body position is as nearly flat in the water as possible. This position is attained by lying relaxed in the water with legs extended and

together and the head down to the point where the water will be at about the hair-line. Different people will vary this position slightly because of body shape and natural buoyancy but this is approximately the correct head position to produce a good body position.

ARM STROKE

There are six parts to a complete arm stroke: three in the water—the catch or press, the pull and the push or finish, and three above the water—the shoulder motion forward, the lifting of the elbow and the outward and forward swing of the hand and fore-arm. The arms act in coordination with the legs and each other and are kept opposite to each other throughout the stroke: as one arm leaves the water the other enters. If one thinks of the action of a canoe paddle in action the arm stroke, particularly under

water, will be clearly understood. The canoe paddle is extended comfortably forward and enters the water on a slant with some downward pressure. This is like the press or catch. Then a smooth but vigorous pull is made with the paddle. This corresponds to the pull in the arm stroke and the palm of the hand and the forearm are comparable to the paddle blade. The canoeist pushes the water back with his paddle until the blade has come to the surface. Similarly in the crawl arm-stroke the swimmer, having completed the pull, should push the hand back toward the feet until the arm has come to the surface at which time the hand should be close to the side of the leg with the palm up. The recovery should be started first by a forward motion of the shoulder and followed at once by the upward and bending motion of the elbow. The forearm and hand being drawn forward relaxed, while trailing the shoulder and elbow action. As the elbow comes to a position above and slightly wide of the shoulder the forearm and hand should be swung outward and forward in a circular motion until the hand is directly in front of the shoulder on that side. Now turning the hand so that it is palm down and pointing diagonally forward slide the arm into the water with the



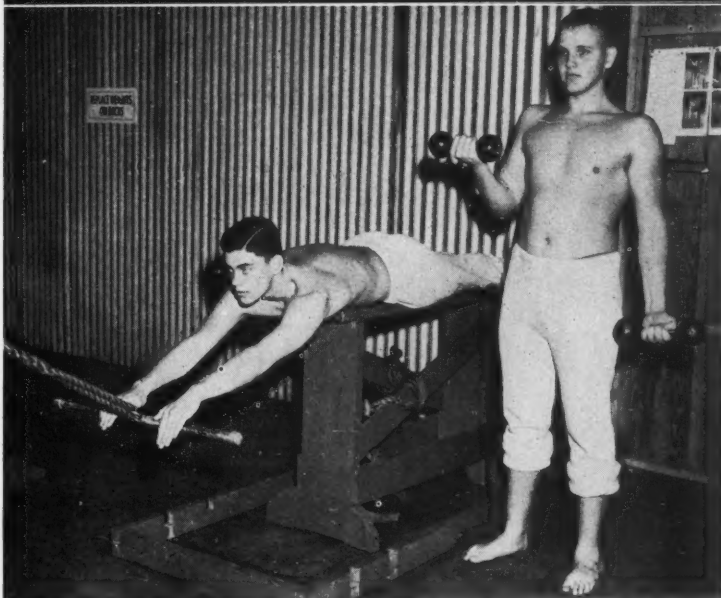
Coach Les Fauts, right, is accepting the 1948 Mid-South swimming trophy from Coach Ralph Lucas, of Castle Heights Military Academy, where the meet was held. Coach Fauts has just completed his third year at G.M.A., during which time he has lost only one dual meet. His teams took top honors in the G.I.A.A. all three years. His 1948 team won the Southern inter-scholastic, the Mid-South, and the G.I.A.A. meets, in addition to 8 dual meets and played fourth in the Eastern inter-scholastic meet.

Coach Fauts is a graduate of Michigan State College. Before coming to G.M.A. he coached at Massanutten Military Academy, of Woodstock, Virginia, where his 1936 team won the national prep championship. He has had 30 boys picked on the All-American prep swimming team and his teams have lost only 18 out of more than 150 meets.

fingers then the hand, the wrist, forearm and finally the elbow and upper-arm entering in that order pressing slightly on the water with the hand and forearm. The arm should be slightly bent with the elbow higher than the hand and the hand practically a straight line extension of the forearm. The arm should be comfortably extended forward on a downward slant directly in the direction in which the swimmer is moving. The pull is now made with the arm still slightly bent and using the forearm and hand as the paddle blade. At the end of the pull the arm should be slightly bent, still with the forearm and hand directly beneath the shoulder or a little inside it but certainly not crossing the center line of the body. The fingers should be pointing directly toward the bottom. The last part of the stroke, the push, is now made. In this action the hand pushes directly back toward the feet and the arm which has been slightly bent straightens at the elbow. The completion of the push brings the hand to the surface with the palm up, fingers pointing directly opposite to the direction of swimming and close to the leg. Then the recovery is recommenced in which, as mentioned above, the movements are directly in the direction the person is swimming with the shoulder leading the elbow and the elbow leading the hand.

LEG KICK

The leg kick is essential to good crawl-stroke. It is an up and down motion of the legs made from the hips with the legs extended. They must be relaxed not tensed. The feet move up and down about 14 inches, barely missing as they pass each other. By flexing the knees a little on the down beat and straightening on the up beat but always kicking from the hips there develops a whip-lash or fish tail effect with the feet. This is attained only with practice and requires that the ankles particularly should be relaxed and the feet extended and turned in slightly. The number of downward kicks made for a complete arm stroke and recovery determines whether the swimmer will have a four, six or eight beat crawl. For boys a six beat is generally best. Girls seem to do better using the eight beat crawl. If the body position is correct, that is flat on the water, the feet will just break the surface when kicking properly and will produce a mound of churned, foamy water. Splashy leg kicking indicates excess knee bend, failure to kick from the



GEORGIA MILITARY ACADEMY SWIMMERS IN FALL TRAINING

Top: Track work to develop legs and wind. Middle: Kicking with flutter board. Bottom, left to right: Stewart Bird, of Atlanta, working on breast stroke and Phil Parham, of College Park, working with light weights. Bird is Southern, Mid-South, and State record holder in the back stroke. Parham holds Southern and State records in the 200-yard free style.

hips, or uneven kicking.

BREATHING

This is obviously the most important part of crawl or any swimming stroke. The correct way to breathe is to inhale fairly deeply through the mouth and this must be done

quickly. The breath is taken in with the head turned to one side with the underside of the face lying flat in the water. The mouth and slightly more than half of the face will be above water. The head should al-

Continued on page 47)



Peggy Elder — "Miss Alabama 1947." Miss Elder is a graduate from Emma Sansom High School, where she was a majorette. She was winner of the local, state and Miss Dixie beauty contests and was third runner-up in the Miss America contest in Atlantic City, placing first in the bathing suit preliminary. She is 18 years old 5'6" tall and weighs 120 lbs. She has green eyes and auburn hair.

Miss Elder was queen of the Dixie Bowl Classic in Birmingham, January 1, 1948.

SWIMMING

(From page 45)

ways be in line with the spine, not pushed to one side when turned for breathing nor with the chin on the chest when the face is under and the swimmer is exhaling. As the head is turned to the side to inhale the arm on that same side will be starting its recovery. As the forearm and hand reach forward for the catch the head should rotate back toward the position where the swimmer will be looking diagonally down and forward. Once the breath has been taken in, the swimmer should start exhaling smoothly and steadily through both nose and mouth. This should be done with sufficient vigor to coordinate with the arms so that as the exhaling is completed and the head turned again to the side this action will occur as the arm on that side is coming forward in the recovery. The breathing should be done smoothly and must be coordinated with the arm stroke. If the arm stroke is rapid the breathing, particularly the exhaling must be rapid, if the arm stroke is slow the breathing out must correspond. Smoothness in this as in every other part of the stroke is essential.

Mastery of the parts of the stroke will almost always produce a good coordinated crawl stroke swimmer. Inability to combine the parts of the stroke successfully can usually be traced to a fault in one of them. Practicing arms and legs without breathing, legs and breathing without arms (either holding to the side of the pool or using a flutter board) and practicing arms and breathing without legs, standing in waist-deep water and leaning forward from the hips should produce an effective coordinated stroke.

The real secret of good crawl stroke technique is rhythm, which means combining the parts of the stroke in a smoothly working coordinated whole, with each part contributing to the progress through the water and as far as possible with the waste motions eliminated.

Certain faults are rather common and should be guarded against. Since the body should be flat in the water and should be as streamlined as possible at all times it is important to avoid lifting the head or pushing it out of line with the spine when turning to breath. Lifting will cause bobbing, and getting the head out of line will cause weaving or a snake like action, as it will alternately throw the hips out and back into

line with the shoulders and feet. Over stretching of the arms causes a loss of support for the shoulder on that side, making it drop. The arms should be extended comfortably forward, but not over extended. The shoulders should remain as nearly flat as possible at all times. If instead of extending the arm directly ahead of the shoulder for the start of the underwater stroke, the swimmer crosses in line with his head, or even in line with the other shoulder, the hips will be pulled out of line which increases resistance and decreases speed. If the arm stroke is made from a position wide of the shoulder, or the pull is made outward from in line with the shoulder instead of directly down and back from the correct position of entry ahead of the shoulder, there will be a great loss in power. As for leg kick, smoothness is essential with a churning action resulting. Evenness in power and depth of the kick, with each leg, is the secret.

By thinking about, and practicing, the one right way rather than the innumerable wrong ways of swimming smoothness, coordination and rhythm will result. A good rhythm is the entire secret of every champion.

(Continued on page 63)

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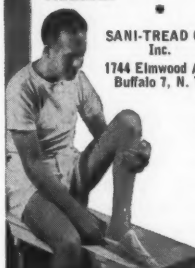
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Southern Peach SWIMMING and DIVING MEET

By ELEANOR H. ORR

THE Atlanta Swimming Association, paced by 14-year-old Mary Link, won the girls' team trophy, and the MacFadden-Deauville Men's Swim Club of Miami, Fla. won the men's trophy in the Southern Peach Swimming and Diving Meet held in LaGrange, Ga., June 25-26, under the auspices of the LaGrange Lions Club and the Physical Education Department of Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia.

Mary Link won the women's individual trophy as the outstanding woman competitor. William Dudley III of New Orleans won the men's individual trophy as the outstanding man competitor.

The youthful Atlantan, Mary Link, won the 100-yard freestyle the first day of the meet and the 300-yard individual medley the second day.

The New Orleans streak, William Dudley III, broke last year's Southern Peach records in 440-freestyle and the 100-yard freestyle which he won the first and second days of the meet.

His time in the 440-yard freestyle was 5:19.4; last year's record was 5:38.8. His time in the 100-yard freestyle was :53.4; last year's record was :57.4.

Both last year's records were held by John Jorgensen of Lack Worth, Fla.



PEACHES AND CHAMPIONS — Members of the Atlanta Swimming Association who won the girls' team trophy at the Southern Peach Championships. Front row, kneeling, left to right, are: Mary Elizabeth Davison, Claire Wynne, Pat Patton, Marianne Garton, and Audrey Buck; standing, left to right, Dent Richards, Joyce Dean, Mary Link, winner of the women's individual trophy, the 220-yard breaststroke and a berth to the Olympic trials, and the 300-yard individual medley; Ed Shea, coach; Gayle Richards, Patty Murray and Betty Mackay.

The national championship, the 220-yard breaststroke Junior AAU for men, was won by Johnny Crawford of the Dallas (Texas) Athletic Club who swam the distance in 2:57.2.

The national outdoor record is 2:45.4 and was set by J. Counsilmon of Ohio State in 1942.

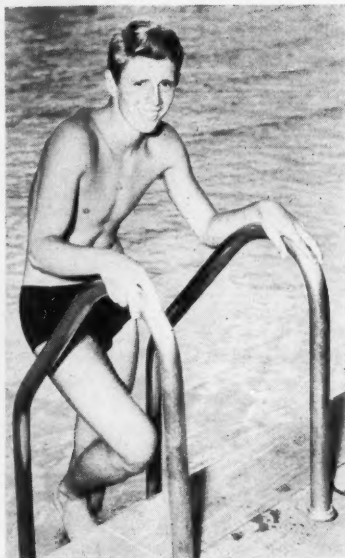
A quartet from Dallas, Texas Athletic Club composed of Johnny Crawford, Wynant Wilson, Joe Burnett and Dudley Tarleton traveled the greatest distance of any of the competitors.

The Texas lads placed second in the total number of points won by men's teams in the championship events. Wynant Wilson won the 300-yard individual medley for men, time 3:59; and the trio, Wilson, Crawford, and Burnett placed second in the 300-yard medley relay.

Sectional Olympic trials for women were held in five events and were won as follows: Margaret Coles, Lake Worth, Fla., 100-yard freestyle; Mary Link, Atlanta Swimming Association, 220 yard breaststroke; Lenette Ellis, Cascade Plunge, Birmingham, Ala., three meter diving; 400-yard freestyle, Reba Kennedy Mitchell, Knoxville, Tenn.; 100-yard backstroke, Marilyn Coles, Lake Worth, Florida.



The MacFadden-Deauville Men's Swim Club of Miami, Florida. Kneeling, Tom Lamar, coach, who last year tutored the Lake Worth Athletic Club girls' and boys' teams whose members won both team and both individual trophies. Standing, left to right: "Red" Burrell, Bill Hatlem, Walter Jardine, Bob Coffey, Dick Fetterman and Charlie Small.



JOHNNY CRAWFORD

Four closed events were held in which city champions, boys and girls, were chosen in the class 12 years of age and under and in the teen age group.

Harry Glancy of Atlanta, former Olympics swimming champion, served as referee; James D. Young of Daytona Beach, Fla. as starter; Emil Lewis, assistant director of water safety services for the American Red Cross, as scorer; Thomas E. McDonough, head of the department of physical education at Emory University, as head timer; Les Fouts, coach at Georgia Military Academy, as head judge; John Foster, physical director at Central YMCA, Birmingham, Ala., Les Fouts, Harry Glancy, Thomas E. McDonough and Tom Lamar, swimming coach at the University of Miami, diving judges.

Competitors, officials of the swimming meet and members of the La-Grange Lions Club were guests at a barbecue given on the night of June 26 at Callaway Auditorium when awards were made.

Medals to first, second and third place winners, men's and women's individual and team trophies were presented.

J. Marion Roberts, president of the Lions Club, presided and short talks were made by various officials after which the awards were made.

Alvin Davis served as chairman in charge of arrangements for the meet.

Summaries of Events on June 25

Olympic sectional tryout events. (Winners qualify for Detroit Olympic trials):
100-YARD FREESTYLE (women) — Margaret Coles (Lake Worth) time: 67.8; Reba Mitchell (Knoxville); Dent Richards (ASA); Gloria Kuhlman (Lake Worth);

Marilyn Coles (Lake Worth); Sara Goodell (Lake Worth).

220-YARD BREASTROKE (women) — Mary Link (ASA) time 3:32.6; Ruby Wells (ASA); Audrey Buck (ASA); Margaret Trafford (Lake Worth); Margaret Coles (Lake Worth).

THREE-METER DIVING (women) — Lennette Ellis, (Cascade Plunge, Birmingham), 227.2 points; Cookie Miller (ASA), 207.2 points; Jean Coston (Cascade Plunge, Birmingham) 136.8 points.

Other Events:

440-YARD FREESTYLE (men) — William Dudley, New Orleans, time 5:19.4; Bobby Caffray (MacFadden-Deauville); Charles Carroll (Jacksonville NAS); Wynant Wilson (Dallas); Clark Yarbrough (Birmingham); Dudley Tarleton (Dallas).

100-YARD BACKSTROKE (men) — Dick Fetterman (MacFadden-Deauville), time 1:05; Frank Hull (Birmingham); Buddy Baercke (Birmingham); Ray Cunningham (ASA); Joe Burnette (Dallas); Stewart Byrd (ASA).

300-YARD INDIVIDUAL MEDLEY (men) — Wynant Wilson (Dallas) time 3:59; Billy Clingenpeel (Jacksonville NAS); Bob Caffray (MacFadden-Deauville); William Burrell, Jr. (MacFadden-Deauville); Frank Hull (Birmingham); Walter Jardine (MacFadden-Deauville).

400-YARD FREESTYLE RELAY (men) — MacFadden-Deauville (Caffray, Hartley, Jardine, Burrell) time 4:00.2; Birmingham, (Hall, Yarbrough, Baercke, Dunlevy); Atlanta Swimming Association (Gowans, Ridley, Byrd, Cunningham); Dallas Athletic Club (Tarleton, Crawford, Burnett, Wilson).

300-YARD RELAY (women) — Atlanta Swimming Association "A" (D. Richards, Link, G. Richards), time 3:59.2; Lake Worth "A" (Marilyn Coles, Margaret Coles, Gloria Kuhlman); Lake Worth "B" (B Goodell, Margaret Trafford, Sara Goodell); Atlanta Swimming Association "B" (Joyce Dean, Ruby Wells, Pat Patton); Atlanta Swimming Association "C" (Betty Walker, Audrey Buck, Marianne Garton); Birmingham (Nancy Revier, Jean Coston, Lennette Ellis).



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Summaries of Events on June 26

NATIONAL JR. AAU 220-YARD BREASTROKE (men) — Johnny Crawford (Dallas, Texas) time 2:57.2; Tommy McDonough, (ASA); Charles Small (MacFadden-Deauville).

Olympic Sectional Trials:

440-YARD FREESTYLE (women) — Reba Mitchell (Knoxville), time 6:12.1; Dent Richards (ASA); Margaret Coles (Lake Worth, Fla.).

100-YARD BACKSTROKE (women) — Marilyn Coles (Lake Worth, Fla.) time 1:22.6; Jean Coston (Cascade Plunge, Birmingham, Ala.); Joyce Dean (ASA).

Other Events:

100-YARD FREESTYLE (men) — William Dudley (New Orleans) time 5:34; Bob Caffray (MacFadden-Deauville); Charlie Carroll (Jacksonville NAS).

300-YARD MEDLEY RELAY (men) — MacFadden-Deauville (Dick Fetterman, Charlie Small, William Burrell), time 3:15.6; Dallas Athletic Club (Joe Burnett, Johnny Crawford, Wynant Wilson); Atlanta Swimming Association (Ray Cunningham, Tommy McDonough, Bobby Ridley).

Three Meter Diving (men) — Al Coffey (MacFadden-Deauville) 414.6 points, Ray Trindade (Jacksonville NAS) 387. points; Billy Clingenpeel (Jacksonville NAS) 374.6 points.

400-YARD FREESTYLE RELAY (women) — Lake Worth Athletic Club (Margaret Coles, Gloria Kuhlman, Sara Goodell, Marilyn Coles) time 4:50.4; Atlanta Swimming Association B (Pat Patton, Gayle Richards, Mary Link, Dent Richards); Atlanta Swimming Association A (Claire Wynn, Mary Elizabeth Davison, Betty Walker, Marianne Garton).

300-YARD INDIVIDUAL MEDLEY (women) — Mary Link (ASA) time 4:36.8; Margaret Coles, (Lake Worth, Fla.); Dent Richards (ASA).

Local Events:

50-YARD FREESTYLE (Teen-age girls) — Anne Strickland, time :38.4; Patsy Woodson and Betty Jean Hipp.

50-YARD FREESTYLE (Teen-age boys) — Jimmie Arnold, time :27.8; Jax Smith, Jack Matthews.

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Late Returns on Spring Sports from KENTUCKY

By JOHNNY CARRICO

TENNIS

DONNIE EWALD, Louisville Male senior, won the state tennis singles title at Bellevue May 31-June 1. Ewald top-seeded because of his runner-up finish to Male's Donnie Kaiser last year, defeated sophomore Billy Evans of Berea Academy 7-5, 7-5 in the final.

The doubles crown went to the Bellevue duo of Roger Otten and Paul Trieschman. They whipped the Male team 7-5 and 6-3.

Ewald ousted Dave Steere of Danville 6-3, 6-1 in the second round after drawing a first-round bye. He erased Dave Eppling of Henderson 6-3, 6-4 in the quarter-finals and Otten 8-6, 6-4 in the semis.

Bellevue built its championship

efforts on conquests of Dry Ridge 6-0, 6-1, Covington Holmes 6-0, 6-0 and Male.

TRACK

Louisville Male added its third spring sports title of the season when the defending champions edged out Paducah Tilghman in the state track meet at Bellevue High's Gilligan Field. The Purples won the final event on the program—the mile relay—to compile a total of 39½ points. The runner-up Blue Tornado had 38-3/4.

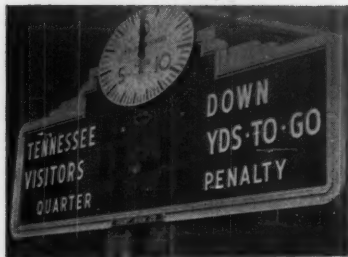
For the second straight year Male won the thin crown with only one first place while the second team was stacking up five blue ribbons. Outstanding performer of the tests was Paducah's Phil Foster, an all-Kentucky and all-Southern halfback. Foster won the century, the low

hurdles, the broad jump and ran with the winning half-mile relay team. His individual contribution of 19½ points brought him the John E. Madden trophy.

Dwight Price, University High miler, was awarded the University of Kentucky Spiked Shoe Society trophy for his smashing triumph. Three records (discus throw, low hurdles and high jump) threatened in season and regional competition bore up under the efforts of this year's competitors. Male's mile relay team, however, equalled the mark of 3:33.4 set by Louisville St. Xavier last year.

Louisville Manual was third in the meet with 26 points, edging out St. X. with 25. Other scoring: Bellevue 15; Highlands 12; Henderson 10½; Lafayette 10; University High 10; Campbell County 9; Covington

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Louisville Male track team — Kentucky high school champions for the past four years.

FIRST ROW (left to right) — Bill Fowler, Joe Hillman, Deroy Scott, Jere Smith, Captain Ed Hamilton, Douglas Adamson, Bob Thorne, Warren Wyrick, and Don Merchant.

SECOND ROW — Coach Nick Denes, Don Koehler, Hall LeGrand, Monie Beard, Andy Divine, Bob Lawrence, Henry Sossin, Joe Morrison, Don Williamson, assistant coach Romig Krause.

TOP ROW — Manager August Boden, "Whitey" Hook, Herbert Ginger, Joe Harmon, David Nightingale, Bob Saur, Bill Donley, Paul Grider, Bob Whitfield.

Holmes 7; Dayton 6; Murray 5; Georgetown 4; Erlanger 3; Lexington Henry Clay 2; Newport $\frac{3}{4}$ and Danville $\frac{3}{4}$.

Only repeat champion of the meet was St. X.'s Jerry Denny in the 440. He lowered his '47 winning time of :52.8 to :52.7.

The conquest was the fourth in succession for Male and its volatile coach, Nick Denes.

Regional champions were Paducah, Henderson, Male, Bellevue, Danville and Ashland. Male also won the All-Kentucky Conference meet at Henderson.

The champions:

SUMMARY

100-YARD DASH — Phil Foster, Paducah Tilghman. Time, 10.4.

220-YARD DASH — Lester Lewis, Paducah Tilghman. Time, :23.6.

440-YARD DASH — Jerry Denny, Louisville St. Xavier. Time, :52.7.

880-YARD RUN — Howard Orth, Highlands. Time, 2:04.1.

1 MILE RUN — Dwight Price, University High. Time, 4:38.8.

120-YARD HIGH HURDLES — Victor Bodner, Louisville St. Xavier. Time, :16.

200-YARD LOW HURDLES — Phil Foster, Paducah Tilghman. Time, :24.

880-YARD RELAY — Paducah Tilghman (Foster, Lewis, McAllister, A. Jones). Time, 1:33.3.

1 MILE RELAY — Louisville Male (Hamilton, Scott, Adamson, Smith). Time, 3:33.4.

SHOT PUT — Burnie Myers, Lafayette. Distance, 46 feet, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

POLE VAULT — John Rapp, Manual. Height, 11 feet, 8 inches.

BROAD JUMP — Phil Foster, Paducah Tilghman. Distance, 21 feet, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

DISCUS THROW — Fred Trapp, Campbell County. Distance, 132 feet, 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

HIGH JUMP — Joe Koke, Bellevue. Height, 5 feet, 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

BASEBALL

Prestonsburg, from eastern Kentucky, won the Kentucky high school baseball championship by defeating Newport Catholic, 1946 titlist, 12-3 in the final at Parkway Field.

The strong right arm of Howard Burchett, who appeared in all three tourney contests and hurled the final, combined with the heavy hitting of the Black Cats to capture the crown. Prestonsburg had tried in vain for three consecutive years to win the championship.

John Eibner's Cats gained the final by whipping Central City 10-7 in the semi-finals. Newport Catholic

surprised favored Manual, the defending champion, 2-1 in the other semi-final tilt.

First round results: Central City 8, Lee County 4; Prestonsburg 13, Fort Knox 9 in eight innings; Manual 20, Heath 1; Newport Catholic 7, Irvine 3.

The all-tourney team: 1b. — John Paul Jones, Lee County; 2b. — Amon Childers, Prestonsburg; 3b. — Jack Reidinger, Newport Catholic; ss. — Larry Jones, Manual; lf. — Bill Goble, Prestonsburg; cf. — Harold Gruner, Manual; rf. — Doug Edwards, Central City; c. — Set Branham, Prestonsburg; p. — Joe Macke, Newport Catholic; p. — Howard Burchett, Prestonsburg; p. — Bob Badger, Manual.

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SOUTH CAROLINA

By JIM JACKSON

DREHER high of Columbia, with few standout performers but strong as a team, took the 1948 South Carolina track meet for high schools of A, B and C classification. The Blue Devils nosed out Walhalla, 42 to 41½ as the two top schools made a runaway of the meet.

Maurice Alexander of Walhalla, with firsts in the 100, 220 and discus was high point man, but the Dreher relay teams in the mile and half mile provided the necessary points for victory. The meet was held on the University of South Carolina field.

Other team scores were: Honea Path 15½, Seneca 15, Dentsville 11, Langley-Bath-Clearwater 8, Clemson 8, Aynor 7, Olympia 5, Aiken 5, Tamassee 3, Waltherboro 1½ and Irmo 1½.

Summary

100-YARD DASH: M. Alexander, Walhalla; Bartlett, Dentsville; E. Alexander, Seneca—10.4 seconds.

120-YARD HIGH HURDLES: Blume, Dreher; Ashley, Honea Path; Hyde, Walhalla—18.4 seconds.

MILE RUN: Monroe, Clemson; B. McMahon, Dreher; Martin, Olympia—5 minutes 7 seconds.

ONE-HALF MILE RELAY: Dreher (McMahon, Camak, Ragin and Miller), Aiken, Honea Path.

440-YARD RUN: Rochester, Walhalla; Sease, Dreher; Reeves, Honea Path—57.4 seconds.

200-YARD LOW HURDLES: Duncan, Walhalla; Cauthen, Dreher; Garrett, Walhalla—26 seconds.

880-YARD RUN: D. McMahon, Dreher; Monroe, Clemson; Bischoff, Walhalla—2 minutes 13.6 seconds.

220-YARD DASH: M. Alexander, Walhalla; Bartlett, Dentsville; E. Alexander, Seneca—23 seconds.

MILE RELAY: Dreher (Agnew, Ragin, R. McMahon, Camak), Walhalla, Honea Path.

HIGH JUMP: Tied, Wilson, Dreher and Best, Aynor; tied, Brazell, Dreher and Rowland, Walhalla—5 feet 4 inches.

SHOT PUT: McGee, Langley-Bath-Clearwater; Shirley, Seneca; Burrell, Tamassee—38 feet 11 inches.

DISCUS: M. Alexander, Walhalla; McGee, Langley-Bath-Clearwater; Shirley, Seneca—136 feet 8 inches.

JAVELIN: Branham, Dentsville; Hicks, Olympia; Dyches, Dreher—137 feet 9½ inches.

POLE VAULT: Rowland, Walhalla; Fleming, Honea Path; Griffin, Honea Path—10 feet.

BROAD JUMP: E. Alexander, Seneca; Best, Aynor; and tied, Weed, Irmo and Wovvis, Waltherboro—18 feet 6¾ inches.

Greenville high school took up in track where their fine basketball team left off and ran away with the South Carolina high school meet of 1948, for teams of the AA classification. The Red Raiders scored 65 1/3 points, eight firsts and as many seconds clinching victory, easily out-

distancing second place Florence's 25½.

Greenwood placed third with 21, while the other schools were strung out like this: Columbia high 16 2/3, Charleston 16½, Parker of Greenville, 14, and Rock Hill 6.

George (Buster) Mull of Greenville was the individual star, taking three firsts (100, 220, and 200 lows) and anchoring the winning half mile relay team. Jim Wham, a teammate, took firsts in the shot and discus.

The summary of the meet, which is held each year on the University of South Carolina track, is as follows:

100-YARD DASH: Mull, Greenville; Simmons, Greenville; Rice, Greenwood; Robertson, Parker—10.5 seconds.

220-YARD DASH: Mull, Greenville; Roberts, Parker; Fabian, Charleston; Ashley, Parker—23.7 seconds.

440-YARD RUN: Bobo, Florence; Rice, Greenville; Robertson, Columbia; Fabian, Charleston—55.4 seconds.

880-YARD RUN: Spears, Greenville;

Trotter, Greenville; Robertson, Columbia; Hendrix, Parker—2 minutes 10.2 seconds.

MILE RUN: Maddox, Greenville; Kennedy, Florence; Shane, Florence; Putman, Greenville—4 minutes 54.5 seconds.

200-YARD LOW HURDLES: Mull, Greenville; Johnson, Greenwood; Gregg, Parker; Taylor, Florence—24.4 seconds.

120-YARD HIGH HURDLES: Freeman, Greenville; Childs, Greenville; Cook, Greenville; Steele, Parker—18.8 seconds.

ONE-HALF MILE RELAY: Parker (Ashley, Robertson, Rich, Gregg), Greenville, Florence, Charleston—1 minute 40 seconds.

MILE RELAY: Florence (Dennis, Brown, McLellan, Bobo), Greenville, Rock Hill, Columbia—3 minutes 52.8 seconds.

JAVELIN: Harrison, Greenville; Jackson, Rock Hill; Braddock, Charleston; Johnson, Greenwood—161 feet 6 inches.

SHOT PUT: Wham, Greenville; Renken, Charleston; Horton, Greenwood; Jackson, Rock Hill—43 feet 1¾ inches.

POLE VAULT: Peters, Columbia, tied, Koester, Charleston, and Rogers, Florence; Richardson, Greenville—9 feet 6 inches.

HIGH JUMP: Tied, Summers, Columbia, Simmons, Greenville, and Poole, Columbia; Lowe, Greenville—5 feet 7 inches.

DISCUS: Wham, Greenville; Nickols, Florence; Dennis, Florence; Johnson, Greenwood—113 feet 6 inches.

BROAD JUMP: Koester, Charleston; Lowe, Greenville; Rice, Greenwood; Godshall, Florence—20 feet.



New and old officers of the South Carolina Athletic Coaches' Association posed at the close of their recent successful coaches' clinic held at the University of South Carolina in Columbia. The first annual clinic, branded a complete success by association officials, has become a regular fixture for South Carolina high school coaches.

The officers, pictured left to right above are J. K. Henry, Dreher, Columbia, retiring second vice-president, Bob Clark, North Charleston, retiring first vice-president, Jack Shivers, Florence, retiring president, Harry Hedgepath, Newberry, re-elected secretary-treasurer, White Kendall, Parker, Greenville, new president, Harvey Kirkland, Summerville, first vice-president and Bruce Tate, Allendale, new second vice-president.

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SOUTHERN SCHOOLS

(From page 12)

Doggett is a member, the students collected nearly a ton of clothing for immediate shipment overseas. More such drives are planned for the ensuing year.

An understanding faculty is one of the mainstays of the efficient and full-spirited organization at Fletcher. Student problems are handled with the utmost care and discernment, with the result that a high standard of discipline is maintained at all times.

The sports program at Fletcher is varied and effective. Nearly all able-bodied boys report for at least one major sport every year. A large percentage of the Senior Class each year are two or three-year letter men.

Directing the well-managed schedule is head coach and assistant principal, I. W. Brant. Coach Brant has this to say of his department: "Great credit for athletic success is usually given the men who direct the teams. But at Fletcher our principal, Frank A. Doggett, deserves a large share in the success of all our teams because of his spirit, cooperation, en-

couragement and understanding of the many problems of a coach."

The majority of Fletcher students are working for a college preparatory diploma, but fine commercial and manual arts training is also available. Each year finds home economics, woodworking, drafting, and business classes making plans for expansion due to the rapid growth.

Progress and achievement have marked the eleven years' growth of a school in which a happy and well-rounded student body are proud and ever-ready to cheer with unbounded exuberance their beloved alma mater, Duncan U. Fletcher High!

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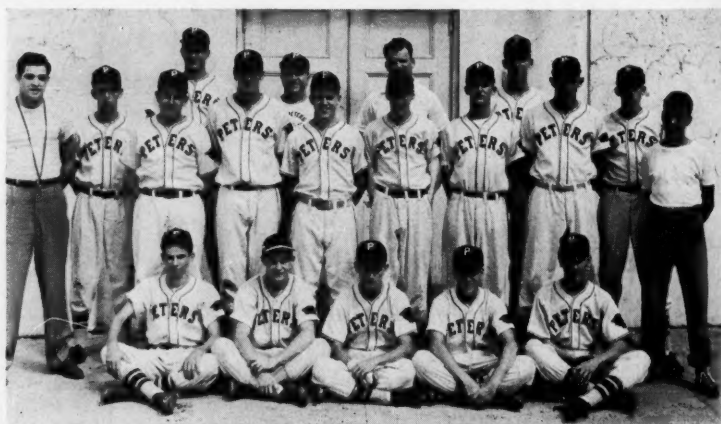
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"It Pays To Play"



Peters High School Wildcats, 1948 Louisiana Class AA champions. Front row, Gil Cohen, Jack Escarra, Adam Naquin, Johnny Fury, and Don Gebbs. Second row, Isidore Dugas, manager, Mel Volz, Larry LaSalle, Johnny Fischer, Hal Bevan, Coach Al Kreider, Captain Milt Wessing, Jack Stuart, Athletic Director Olaf Fink, Harry Cole, John Kippers, Clarence Gilbert, Charlie Mart, and John Duvernay, asst. manager.

BEDICHEK*(From page 37)*

to keep on doing it to the end. If the end brings me out all right, what is said against me will not amount to anything. If the end brings me out all wrong, ten angels swearing that I was right would make no difference."

Most of the present coaches in Texas today — high school and college — are products of the League under his administration. Many times they have disagreed with him, in principle; but after a heated argument with him, they left, respecting him, admiring his courage and wondering if maybe after all he wasn't at least half right.

No memorials in stone or bronze will be necessary to perpetuate his memory. The place of respect that he has carved on the hearts of those who have worked with him, and the great organization that he has built for the betterment of young Texans will remain as a living memorial long after stone would have crumbled and bronze decayed.

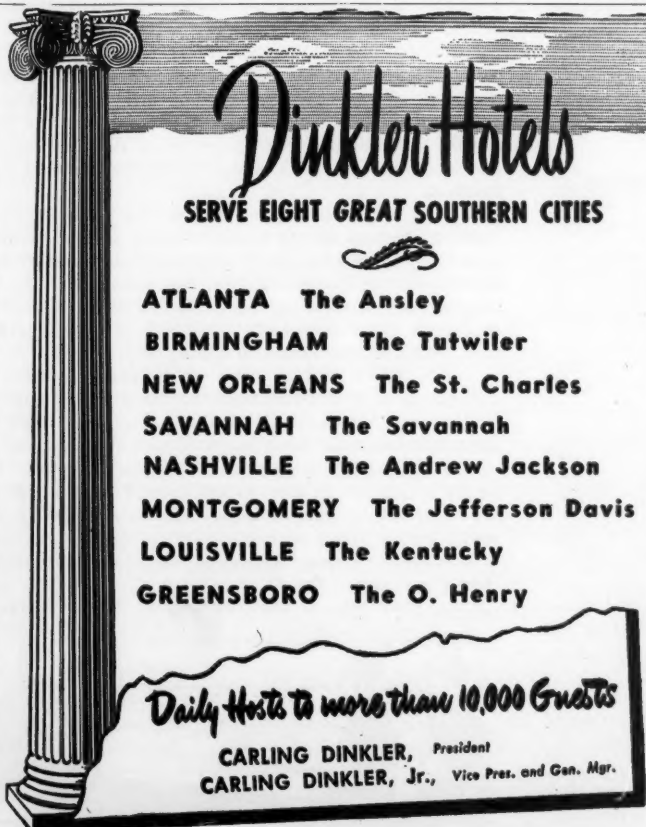
In retirement he will devote himself to enjoying life with his writings and the creatures of nature to whom he has often retreated when the pressure was the greatest. This

is as it should be — but we have an idea that whether his attention be on writing or investigating the secrets of birds he will be wondering and finding out how his beloved interscholastic League is faring in his absence.

PLAYING THIRD*(From page 20)*

tween you and the foul line, touch the bag and throw to first. There may be situations when balls hit close to the bag should be fielded, a force out at 3rd and then thrown home. If the ball is hit to you or on your left make the play to second. If the infield is playing in to cut off the threatening run, make the play to the catcher who will throw to 1st for the double play.

12. Runner on 2nd, ground ball — Unless there are two out it is best to bluff a throw to second to hold the runner there before throwing to 1st for the putout. If the runner starts to 3rd and stops, run him back to 2nd. On all rundowns force the runner back to the base he was originally on. If there are no outs and the score is close it might be better for the 3rd baseman to field the ball, bluff a throw to first and get the runner off second.



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SCOUT REPORT

On Coaches, Players, Officials and Fans

By DWIGHT KEITH



SOUTHERN CONFERENCE TRAINERS ORGANIZE

The Southern Conference Trainers' Association was organized on May 15, 1948 at Chapel Hill, N. C. Purpose of the organization is to elevate the profession of training and to exchange ideas among trainers. It is also the aims of the association to help high school coaches and trainers through the medium of training clinics, magazine articles, etc.

The officers elected are as follows: President, Duke Wyre, Maryland; Secretary-Treasurer, Dick Simonson, William and Mary. Board of Governors: Bob Chambers, Duke; B. L. Boyd, Washington and Lee; Jesse Alderman, South Carolina. Charter members at this meeting were: Chuck Quinlan and Dick White, North Carolina; Al Crawford, North Carolina State; Charley Parker, Davidson College; Doc Boyd, Washington & Lee; Bob Manford, Duke; Whitey Gwynne, West Virginia. Other members are: Joe Henning, V. P. I.; Herb Patchin, V. M. I.; Bill Bostwick, The Citadel; Ernie McKenzie, Wake Forest. Five associate members are: Whitey Gwynne, West Virginia; Gus Seaburg, University of Delaware; Archie Hahn, University of Virginia; William Fallon, U. S. Naval Academy; Fitz Lutz, Baltimore Colts.

The association adopted SOUTHERN COACH AND ATHLETE as its official publication. We are proud of this honor and the confidence they have thus imposed in us. We shall endeavor to cooperate with them in achieving their worthy objectives. To that end, we are already planning a series of training articles written by members of their association, the first of which is carried in this issue. We are sure that the high school trainers and coaches will be benefited by these articles. Many people do not realize the important work that goes on in the athletic training room. We hope to cast the light in that direction and give more publicity to this important field.

Charlie Armstrong and Bob Harbison, two of Bo McMillin's Indiana Big Nine championship team of 1945 are assisting head football coach Don Veller, former assistant coach at Indiana, at Florida State University in Tallahassee. The Seminoles are starting their second year in the new Dixie Conference, an all amateur organization.

The Texas Longhorns' enlarged new Memorial Stadium—with a capacity of 66,000 fans—is speeding to completion for its opening on September 18 with the Texas-L. S. U. inaugural game.

Designed for beauty, size and top-notch facilities, the speeded-up construction job has been done in record time, in order to have the stadium ready for the '48 season.

The new size will give the Longhorns one of the largest collegiate stadiums in the nation. Only a few can

top the 66,000 figure, and only one of those—the Tulane (Sugar Bowl) Stadium—is in the south.

SPALDING "OPEN HOUSE" AT CHICOPEE PLANT

To celebrate the completion of their new \$2,500,000 addition at Chicopee, Massachusetts, A. G. Spalding & Bros. will hold two "Open House" days on October 2nd and 16th. On the first Saturday in October, the "Open House" will be for employees and their families: two weeks later, on the 16th, Spalding customers, suppliers, and the general public will be invited to the plant on "Sportsman's Day".

The "Open House" program on each of these days will start at 9:00 A. M. and will continue on into the afternoon. Guests will be welcomed in the new plant's spacious reception lobby which has some very interesting and unusual features.

From this point, the tour will carry the visitors through the various departments where they will see how the raw materials are converted into the finished items with which sportsmen are so familiar.

NICE GOING, SOUTH CAROLINA!

South Carolina Coaches held their first annual coaching clinic at Columbia this summer and it was a great success with about 250 coaches in attendance. The association went all the way by including All-Star football and basketball games and the attendance justified their decision.

Rex Enright and his staff at the University of South Carolina deserve all the praise they are getting for their splendid cooperation in helping to put it over. Jack Shiver, Harry Hedgepath and the Board of Directors did a great job with only a few months' start. This event is now set as an annual affair and will be a great service to athletics in the Palmetto State.

AN OPEN REPLY TO MONTICELLO FANS

A group of Monticello fans expressed disappointment that some of the South Georgia All-Star players did not see much action in the game at Grant Field August 18. We agree heartily with them and I am sure there will be no repetition of this situation next year. It is the desire of the Georgia Athletic Coaches Association that every boy be given an opportunity to display his talent in this game. This is more important to the association than the score of the game.

Every boy who is selected for the honor of repre-



senting his school and community in this great Georgia classic is worthy to play in the ball game and, unless he is held out because of injury, he will be allowed to take his share of the playing time. I feel sure that the association will set up provision whereby each player will be assured of a certain minimum playing time.

Martin-Thompson Sporting Goods Company of Chattanooga, Tennessee, is rounding out a quarter of a century of service to the high schools and colleges of this section. The firm is headed up by Charlie Thompson and Buddy Martin.

We bought an order of equipment from Martin-Thompson 23 years ago when we were coaching at Fort Payne, Alabama—we are really not that old, just started coaching at a tender age.

Charlie's two sons, Charlie, Jr., and Richard, are studying commercial art at the University of Chattanooga. Charlie, Jr., was a football star at McCallie School and was Captain of their championship 1942 eleven.

Fred Sington, who made the grand slam of All-American and Phi Beta Kappa at Alabama, is still very much in the game at 2017 Fifth Avenue, Birmingham, Alabama, from which point he is selling "athletic equipment that scores". Fred has always been offense-minded.

Though Fred carries a mighty wallop himself, he is too smart not to have other good men on his team. This he has in his partner, Creighton Simpson, and Ray Davis, his aide-de-camp. Before joining Sington's staff, Ray coached at the University of Alabama, Louisiana Tech and Howard College. Ed Eubank, popular Ramsay coach, played on Davis' teams at Howard.

Incidentally, Howard College means much to Davis. He spent his undergraduate days there and met Sara Hoover, whom he married. His beautiful daughter, Sara Mac, is now a student at Howard and Ray, Jr., a freshman at Woodlawn, will move over to Howard come graduation day.

To be well balanced, an institution should have both strength and beauty. Sington has not fumbled the ball in this regard as Mrs. Bobby Lee Tyson, a beautiful blonde, more than satisfies this requirement. In fact, Sington has her desk in a back room so customers will look at his merchandise.

ATTENTION, TEXAS

We concede to you the honor of having the "largest coaching school in the world." We notice, however, that only 13,000 attended your All-Star football game. The All-Star game, which climaxed the Georgia clinic, drew 25,000. Therefore, Georgia claims to have the best attended All-Star clinic game of any coaching school "in the world".

NEW RECORD

In 1947 Florida Halfback Hal Griffin, whose 26.7 yard average per punt return set a new national collegiate record, had runbacks of 12, 18, 38, 51, 67 and 90 yards. Two of them were touchdowns.

GATOR "T"

Florida's Gators will use the T-formation for the second time this year. Coach Ray Wolf, a double-wing exponent from 'way back when he was an All-Southwest guard at T. C. U., switched to the T for the 1947 season to utilize fully the speed and elusiveness of his break-away backs.

Bill Cramer did a fine job in the role of instructor at the Georgia Coaching Clinic. In case Frank and Chuck had not already made friends with all the Georgia coaches, Bill completed the job for them.

Congratulations to Whitie Kendall, newly elected President of the South Carolina Coaches Association and also to Swede Kendall of Tuscaloosa, Alabama;

Pedro Black of Sylacauga, and J. B. McLendon of Scottsboro, the President, Vice-President and Secretary of the Alabama Association.

Robert "Bob" Gary, a four-year letterman center and co-captain last year, has been added to the Texas A & M College athletic staff as an assistant coach of the freshman team, William R. Carmichael, athletic director, has announced.

Gary graduated from Forest Avenue in Dallas and lettered at Texas A & M in 1943-44-46-47. He played on the Marine Camp Lejeune team in 1945.

Gary and Halfback Barney Welch, now director of intramural athletics at Texas A & M, were co-captains last season.

RED LAWRENCE JOINS ATLANTA FIRM

J. T. "Red" Lawrence has joined the staff of Georgia Sporting Goods and Athletic Equipment Company as Sales Representative. Red attended Jonesboro High School and Gordon Military Institute at Barnesville, Georgia. He participated in football, basketball and baseball in high school and at Mercer University. "Rusty" also played Semi-Pro and Pro baseball in Georgia and Florida. He is now residing in Hapeville, Georgia, where he is very active in all civic affairs—Masonic Lodge, Elks Club of East Point, Exchange Club, Hapeville Chamber of Commerce, and the Hapeville High School Athletic Committee. Bill Woods has added a strong man to his staff. You'll like him.



Southern Co-Ed

Our Southern Co-Ed this month is Miss Dottie Powell, of Coral Gables, Florida, a junior at the University of Florida.

Miss Powell was chosen from a list of 17 candidates representing several fraternities and organizations on the campus. The brown-haired, brown-eyed Coral Gables beauty is a member of the Alpha Delta Pi Sorority. She is very active in campus social activities and one of the most popular students at the

University. Miss Powell is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Powell of 6000 S. W. 28th Street. She graduated from Ponce de Leon High School and attended the University of Miami and Brenau College before entering the University of Florida.

FLORIDA OFFICIALS (From page 32)

long-range view. All these men who are now part time officials will soon be the average man in the street in the communities of their choice. The regular physical education student will devote his time to coaching and will rarely be available for duty as an official. Not so with these others.

They will be well trained to give the fairest interpretations of the rules. They will be the one thing good interscholastic athletics cannot do without—good officials. They will be roundly and soundly cussed and discussed. But they will be calling 'em as they see 'em, and they will see 'em pretty close to right.

Men like "Lukey" Ansbacher, last year's winner of the outstanding sports officials' award, and Emerson Vetles, winner this year, will take high standards of sports value to schools throughout the South. As high calibre officials they will have a desirable effect on youngsters scheduled to make sports headlines of tomorrow.

from an ATHLETE'S point of view



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ADHESIVE PLASTER

(From page 25)

traction; a secondary use is to affix something in place — as a protective covering for a dressing.

It is in the field of orthopedic surgery and athletic training that therapeutic strapping with adhesive plaster has found its greatest use. Each type of sport has its characteristic types of injury. Adhesive plaster is used both for prophylactic and therapeutic effect. Under prophylaxis one must consider the areas made vulnerable either because they have been previously injured or because they may be prone to become injured.

The policy of preventive adhesive strapping in athletics is one which every coach and trainer should install in his school. The best insurance is to prevent injury in every sport and the cost of adhesive plaster is the best and cheapest form of insurance there is, contrary to Athletic Directors, School Principals, or Business Managers.

Tape Application

1. A strapping is more than a mere skin covering.
2. A clean, dry skin enhances the sticking property of adhesive plaster.
3. Grease and oils on the skin should be removed before strapping.
4. Ether, Carbon Tetrachloride, or Cramer tape remover will cleanse and dry the skin.
5. Adhesive plaster will not adhere to a powdered surface.
6. An extra second of pressure on its edges may improve a strapping.
7. Athletes are usually impressed by the neatness of an adhesive strapping.
8. Adhesive strapping should be free of wrinkles both inside and out.
9. Never constrict circulation.

Tape Removal

1. All athletes fear the removal of adhesive plaster.
2. "Yanking" is not the easiest method of plaster removal for the athlete.
3. It is easier to pull the skin away from the plaster than the reverse. It is also less painful.
4. A good method for the removal of adhesive plaster is to pull on the plaster at the same time to push away on the skin.
5. Use bandage scissors for cutting adhesive, not sharp, pointed ones.

Tape Technology

1. It is simple to tear a strip of plaster from the roll by hand, but a folded edge of adhesive plaster cannot be torn.
2. Tearing of adhesive plaster is readily accomplished if the strip of plaster is held between the thumb nails and forefingers. The tearing is started by a quick rotary twist of the hands in opposite directions.
3. Do not handle the adhesive side of the plaster.
4. In passing plaster over flame, do not scorch it.

Tape Therapy

Objectives of therapeutic strapping:

1. To immobilize, to support, and to stabilize.
 2. To approximate tissues in order to promote healing.
 3. To reinforce and protect.
 4. To splint.
 5. To substitute for fibrous tissue until the latter is formed.
 6. To hold dressings in place.
- Time is important in successful treatment of strains and sprains.

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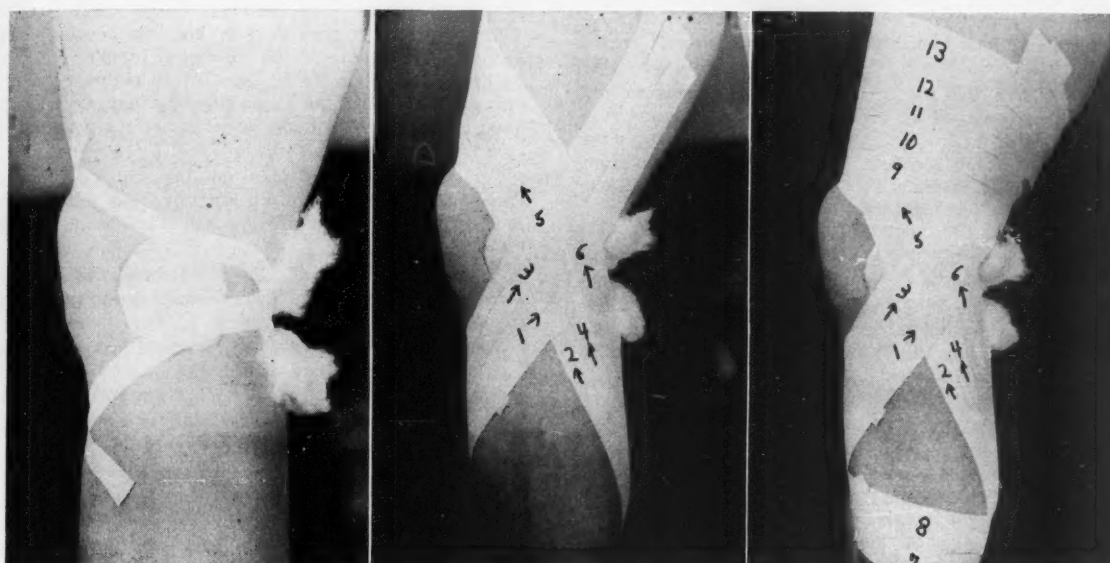
STUDENTS' CHOICE FOR 45 YEARS

Write for our booklet

"A sprain is worse than a break" is not necessarily true. "Sprains are sometimes neglected, while fractures are not" is true. A minor disability

requires as good a strapping as a major injury. The greater the gap between torn ends of fibrous tissues, the longer it takes to heal.

An athlete should be impressed with the fact that a strapping for a torn ligament or tendon is as important as a plaster cast on a fracture.

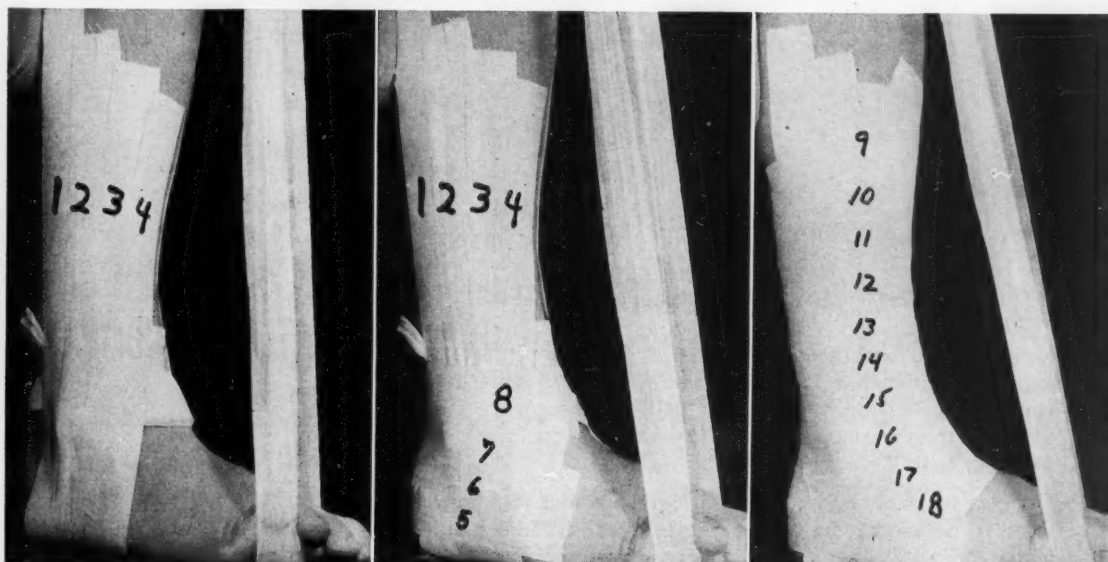


KNEE SUPPORT

Have player stand on table with leg in normal position. Cut pad of felt 2 inches in diameter and $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick, and place over injury; insert a pad of cotton in hollow behind knee and apply a split-tail cradle.

Now have player flex knee slightly. Start a $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch strip of tape on outside of leg, just below calf muscle. Pull strip up diagonally across shin bone, crossing pad and ending on outside of thigh. Apply strips 3 & 5 in same manner.

Start second strip on inside of leg, just below calf muscle. Pull up and across pad alongside of knee cap, ending it in front of thigh. Apply strips 4 & 6, in the same manner. Anchor top with five $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch circular strips, 9, 10, 11, 12, & 13. Anchor bottom with two $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch circular strips, 7 & 8.



ANKLE STRAP

Have player hold foot in neutral position with gauze band. Start first vertical strip of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch adhesive tape about 5 inches above the ankle bone on inside of leg, paralld with Achilles tendon. Bring it straight down, under heel and up on outside of leg. Apply three $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch strips in the same manner, slightly overlapping one another, 1, 2, 3, & 4.

Start first lateral strip of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch tape on inside of foot, bring it around the Achilles tendon and attach it to the outside of foot, as #5. Apply three more strips, 6, 7, & 8, using overlapping technique.

Anchor with $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch circular strips slightly overlapping one another, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, & 14.

Start strip #15 at ankle bone on outside of foot, pulling snugly across front of ankle and ending on inside of heel. Apply strips 16, 17 & 18, in the same manner.

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE

(From page 42)

with a stronger running game. Walter Brugh, Lucian Pinckney and Marty Gershon are the tossers. Gene Foxworth and Jack Pickard are capable receivers.

VIRGINIA TECH—If Ralph Beard returns to the form he displayed as a sophomore after missing last season with an injury, the Gobblers will strut under new Coach Bob McNeish. Eight regulars gone from last year but Virginia Tech's outlook is anything but gloomy. Beard is a brilliant all-round back.

FURMAN—The Purple Hurricane lost only two starters from 1947 and Coach Henry (Red) Smith has 20 lettermen on deck. Tom Wham, lanky end, and Capt. George Byrd, senior center, are splendid defensive performers. Quitting the T for single wing after winning only two games last year.

VIRGINIA MILITARY—The passingest team in the conference will be the Keydets under Slick Morton. Bobby Thomason, one of the nation's outstanding aerialists, will carry the team's hopes. Jim Cobb, senior guard is topflight lineman.

RICHMOND—The fifth new coach in the loop, Dick Esleeck, hopes to instill some sting into the Spiders. Fullback Edward (Sugar) Ralston hits like a tractor. Guard John Zizak and Tackle West Courtier hold up line. Esleeck ditching T-formation in favor of unbalanced single wing attack.

TIGER FULLBACKS

(From page 26)

position. He heaves the shot on the Tiger track and field team.

Although not a sure punter, he does specialize in kick-offs. His more noted specialty though is line-bucking. And when the six-two Toth gets down low on his power plunging, there's no stopping him. Opponents have found his high flying knees disastrous when they face him head on.

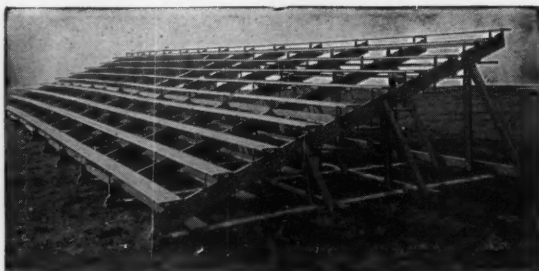
Toth, a former Navy man, got his gridiron start at Pocahontas High School in Virginia. He lettered in four sports there, captaining his football team during two seasons.

He weighs more than Collins and Schroll. None of his 215 pounds keeps him from handling himself with surprising dexterity, however.

So Tiger fans will not worry about who is in at fullback These big, hard-driving boys can go with that leather—and pawing the turf for his chance is Bobby Clegg, another swashbuckling runner whose time will come!

FRONT COVER PHOTO

Our front cover subject this month is Byron Gillory. He was handicapped with injuries during his freshman and sophomore years, but last year he blossomed into a fine ball-carrier and one of the top pass receivers in the Southwest. He is 5'8" tall, weighs 149 lbs. and is a sprinter in track. This is his senior year and he is expected to be one of the Longhorn standouts.



Bleachers and Grandstand orders on file still constitute a large backlog and we are sorry that we cannot give the prompt shipment many customers desire, although we are proud of this continued popularity of our products as we enter our 54th business year.

There is yet time, and a place on our schedule, for many more to be served during the present year if orders are placed promptly, but it does appear that those who wait until Fall may not receive additional seating needed for football.

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PASS DEFENSE

(From page 13)

covering the middle deep. This is a good defense against short passes.

For the past six years Fletcher teams have combined the T formation and the single-wing type of offense with a balanced line. All backs line up in the T, and if the play is not run from that formation, they shift into the single-wing. In the single-wing formation the tail back is $4\frac{1}{2}$ yds. back and has his right foot directly in line with the ball (if the shift is to the right; vice versa if the shift is to the left). The full-back is slightly closer and directly behind the strong side guard. The other two backs are in a normal position for the single-wing formation. This enables the tail-back and full-back to spin, run the ends, off-

tackle, buck, pass, or quick kick. We feel that these two formations offer ample opportunity for speed, deception, power, passing, and kicking.

As proof of the value of this type of offense here is the record of Fletcher for the six years it has been used. 63 games played (22 against class A schools) with 42 won, 18 lost, and 3 tied. Last year's record was 7 won, 2 lost, and 2 tied with only 32 points scored against the purple and white by 11 opponents.

BASKETBALL

(From page 14)

in the circle; (2) to the right side of the foul line at the circle; (3) to the left side of the foul line at the circle; and (4) break to a screen position beside either forward.

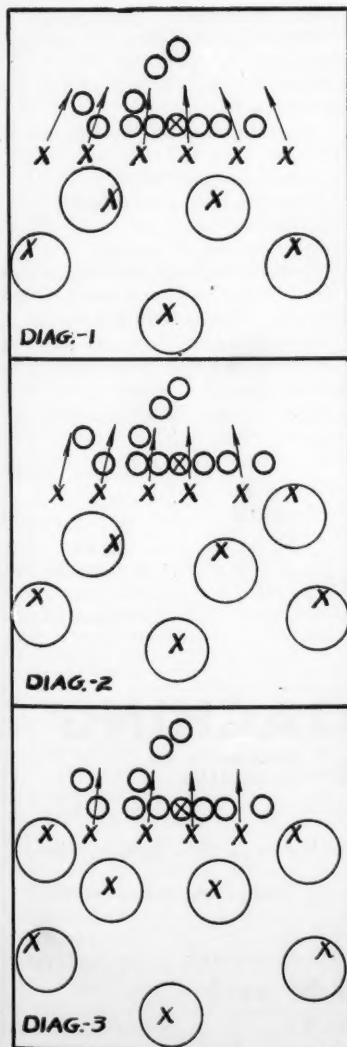
We play our forwards well back and have them continually break up and back about five feet in from the side line. Our guards use the figure-eight roll-out on the floor. We believe this a good offense for it is simple; each of the four basic patterns have many variations, and good

floor balance is maintained throughout all patterns.

We use a shifting man-to-man defense. We have our guards play tight in close and loosen up as their man moves away. They also play on the ball side of their opponent with eyes on the ball and their man. Our forwards play a loose man-to-man, and on occasions we use a combination man-to-man and shifting zone to choke up the middle.

Next year at Fletcher we plan to organize a ninth grade team in addition to our varsity and junior varsity teams. We also plan to stress the sport in our intra-mural program. In this way we hope to develop interest in our younger students.

We conducted a spring session in basketball last May, and, despite the limited time and hot weather, a great deal was accomplished. During the three-week session, one week was devoted to fundamentals, the rest to learning offensive patterns. As a climax to the spring drills, two games were held, one for the B squad, and the other for the A squad. These Purple and White games were attended by interested students and townsfolk, and both games were very satisfying.



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SCOUTING

(From page 38)

passer? Can he be rattled? Does he block the hole when the guard pulls out?

Do they use spinner plays? Who does the spinning?

Does he buck well? Does he pass after a spin?

About Defense

Note the spacing of the defensive linemen.

Diagram the various defenses and note positions on the field they were used. Middle, goal line, etc.

Do they seem to be afraid of forward passes or do they expect a pass attack?

Do they use a man for man defense or a zone defense or a combination man and zone defense on passes?

Does line charge straight through or slide?

Which linemen can be trapped?

Does the line charge low or high?

Does the center stay always in the line or always out, or what are his tactics?

Does the line act smart as to the tactical situation?

Note the weak defensive men. Where did the opponents gain the most?

Do any other linemen besides the center pull out behind the line?

Do any linemen pull back to help in pass defense?

Against the T formation what adjustments do the defensive team make when a back went in motion?

Who rushes on kicks and passes?

How do the ends come in? Smash close to line at a forty-five degree angle, or in straight and turn? Or do they wait on line of scrimmage?

How do ends meet interference? Do they dive into it, or do they fence with them widening at the same time?

Can the ends be blocked in and run around?

Do the ends enter into the pass defense? Do they give ground on wide plays?

How does weakside end come in? Will reverse plays work on him? Which end?

Note the play of the line against spread plays, spacing especially.

Did you see any special method of blocking kicks by linemen?

Are their ends worth two of our interference?

Are the tackles easily blocked or entangled?

Where do guards play, between two men or in front?

Do ends rush kicker? Do they ever block offensive ends from going down the field?

Do defensive guards charge through or do they hold up fast linemen on punts?

How does defense meet a shifted team? Do they preserve the regular spacing or where are they weak?

Who are weak on pass defense?

What type of plays are best to get men loose for passes?

How far are the backs from the defensive line?

What line defense combinations do they use most and best, the five, six, or seven-man set-up?

Does the quarterback handle punt well?

Who are apt to fumble?

Does the fullback back up the line well? Is he active on pass defense and who does he cover?

How is the morale of the team, up or down; do they break on being scored upon?

How do they compare with our team?

Are they in good physical condition? Who is not?

What plays should we use against them?

It is better for a scout to say, "This is all I saw", than to guess or draw upon his imagination and produce a lot of elaborate uncertainties.

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SWIMMING

(From page 47)

In closing, a brief summary of the training program at G. M. A. may be of value to swimmers and coaches.

The swimming squad spends five weeks each fall working out daily in the gymnasium doing free exercises emphasizing stretching, bending, and abdominal strength development and using light weights. In addition every boy runs a half mile to a mile on the track to develop wind and legs. In November water activity starts with emphasis on building endurance and leg and arm power. Each boy kicks at least 500 yards a day, swims about the same distance using arms only, with legs supported by an inner tube and swims up to a half mile working for a balanced stroke, combining good arm pull with a steady leg kick. During this conditioning period the key word is smoothness and rhythm. Faults in technique are corrected during this part of the program which last until the Christmas vacation.

After the Holidays the competitive season begins and the emphasis is on rhythm, always rhythm, but also on pace and speed. Short sprints, starts and turns are practiced daily along with the swimming.

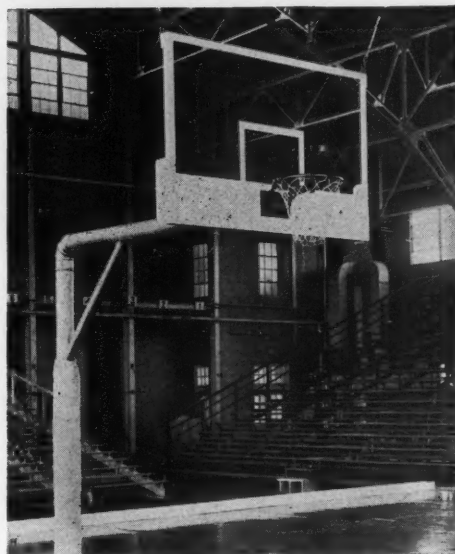
At the prep school level the policy is to let the boys have as much fun as possible. It is preferable to have the boys enthusiastic and interested and perhaps under-trained rather than more finely trained with a corresponding loss of enthusiasm and interest. If there is another key word in addition to rhythm it is to make the program one in which there will be a maximum of pleasure and fun. Rhythm is the master word and is the key to the success of our teams.

LEARN TO SWIM CAMPAIGN

Here at G. M. A. a learn to swim program is conducted each Spring and Fall. The Spring program lasts approximately six weeks. At the start of this period every student is tested and those failing to pass are required to take lessons every day during this period.

The fall Program is optional but every effort is made to convert non-swimmers to swimmers during the months of September and October. Expert coaching is available and the pool is open every day. As a result of this campaign, practically every boy is able to swim by the time he leaves school.

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T FORMATION

(From page 23)

tack upon pulling linemen, especially guards. The nature of the quarterback's movements almost eliminate a pulling guard. They are often pulled in the motion T. Here the reverse pivots of the quarterback and many of the delayed type plays make the pulling of linemen most simple.

(7) Cross blocking is found much more often in the man in motion style of attack. The straight T uses little or no cross-blocking, thereby minimizing the possibility of confusion.

(8) The man in motion is used as a basic method of running the ends and is an essential phase when the quarterback travels on "North and South Street". With the straight T, a man-in-motion is not essential, since the quarterback is an off-tackle threat on each end run as well as a possible blocker.

(9) On wide plays it is necessary to block the strong side defensive tackle but not the strong side defensive end with the straight T. With the motion T, it is necessary to block the strong side defensive end

but not the strong side defensive tackle.

(10) In the straight T, the quarterback is a potential blocker while in the man in motion T, he is not a potential blocker.

(11) In the straight T, the quarterback's nearness to the line of scrimmage conceals his fakes possibly better from the back and especially the linebackers. The motion T has the quarterback making most of his fakes farther back from the line of scrimmage.

(12) In the straight T, there is a strong possibility of using a big, tough, slow boy at guard. He stays in the line on practically all of the assignments while in the motion T, the guards must be fast and able to pull. Weak side tackles are going down field constantly in both types of T formations.

Many who are using the "T" are not sure when they are successful with it or when they are failing to get the most out of the offense. If you are straight T minded, you may readily check your offense by the following yardsticks:

(1) Can your fullback block the defensive end alone?

(2) How good is your deception? Is it good enough to fool your own

man in scrimmage when on defense against it?

(3) Are your linemen laying the leather soundly on their downfield blocks or are you stopped with seven yards when it should have been seventy?

(4) Are your linemen able to execute successfully one-on-one blocking? If they are not, think first of your backs and the degree of their deception.

(5) Does your running game go so well that opponent's attempt to stop it by jamming almost all of their man power near the line of scrimmage? If they do that, your passes should be set up well and pay dividends.

If you are not using the T formation at the present time, may I suggest that you focus your attention upon the following suggestions:

(1) Keep your linemen blocking fast, low, hard and vicious. There is little effectiveness in teaching so called "brush blocking". The block must be made hard and low with a last movement to finish off higher.

(2) Don't take what anyone says as final about the "T". Experiment with it yourself.

(3) In first using the "T", get your backs to the line of scrimmage as quickly as humanly possible. Later, it will be all right to incorporate some delayed plays into your attack.

(4) Early in your "T" teaching, don't fool around very much trying to pull guards. Too often where linemen are pulled, even in power type offenses, they slow the play to the point where effectiveness is greatly reduced.

(5) The depth of mythology in the "T" does not rest alone in the quarterback's hands. It rests equally in the fakes of all the backs.

(6) It does not take any more time to teach the "T" than any other type of offense.

(7) The intelligent coach will do what he understands thoroughly and not what he might want to do. If

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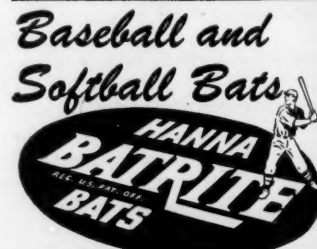
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you know well your other styles and have the ability to explore them fully, you probably have more on the ball than most of your opponents can handle, anyway.

(8) The "T" is not a soft way to get by a tough situation. It certainly is not a get rich thing. Certainly, the "T" should not be associated with a lack of fundamentals. I'll bet that your opponents won't throw up their hands and surrender when you trot your "T" out.

(9) Don't mix formations.

(10) You need good strength down the middle for success. A good center, quarterback and fullback are needed.

Below, I am listing my reasons for using the T formation; it is my opinion that we should do nothing in football that we cannot justify:

(1) It is a very simple form of football offense.

(2) It is a balanced offense.

(3) It is less complicated than other offenses in meeting changing defenses.

(4) It keeps the defense honest. There should never be any prolonged cases of drifting linemen against the "T".

(5) It is possible to make use of a much greater number of plays with the "T". Really they are not different plays, but rather are changing maneuvers, usually on the part of the backs.

(6) By keeping the defense honest, the best possible one on one blocking angles are obtained and a terrific pressure is kept on the linebackers.

(7) The plays develop so quickly and the offense has such explosive movement that often a block that would be a total failure in any other offense will suffice in the "T".

(8) All men are accounted for on every play. This makes each play a potential six pointer.

(9) The center is a full man on the "T". He is not one half a man with his head down, worrying about a five yard pass to the watch pocket of a fast moving tailback.

(10) The "T" is rejuvenating to the veteran and fascinating to the beginner.

(11) It is the easiest formation from which to shift players from one position to another and yet receive the most of their ability. Take the case of the small high school with only six or seven backs. Almost at a second's notice, a left half can be placed at right half, left guard can be placed at right guard, etc.

(12) The "T" offers greater possi-

bilities for the use of specialists — for instance, the boy who can only run or pass, etc.

(13) The coach can probably gain more from small boys. Speed can

more readily substitute for size in the "T" than any other formation.

(14) Good faking by the backs makes it possible for an average lineman to open holes against a much better opponent who has been pulled slightly by the backfield maneuver.

In summing up my philosophy regarding the T formation I believe it is the most simple way to face a tough situation with more brains at work.

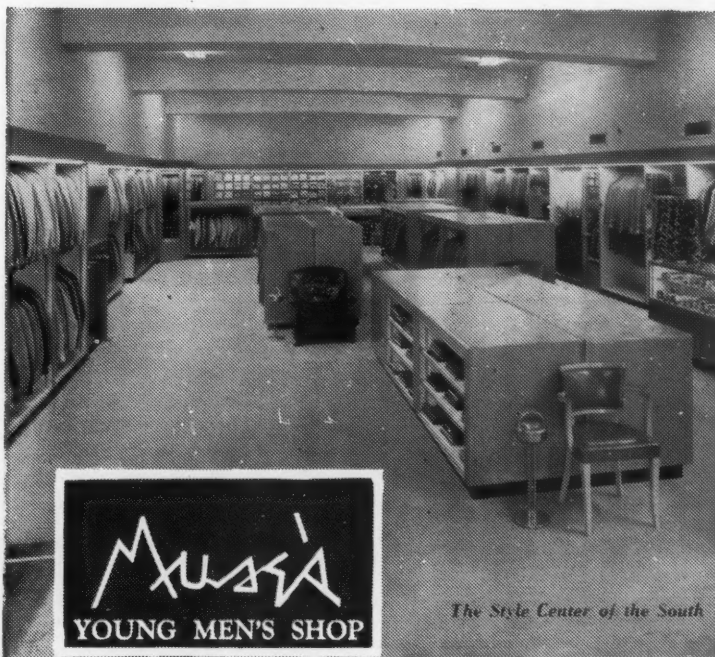
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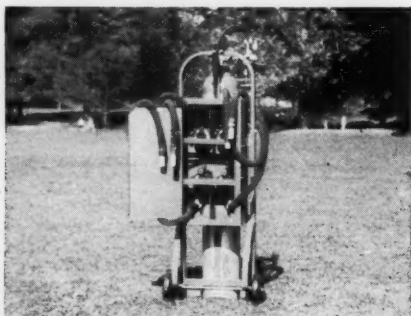
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